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APHY

[NEWARS]

NEWARS

Special issue on the Newar Society
also containing 13 journals.

1. SANSKRIT STUDIES
2. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND
3. BEHAVIOURIAL HINDUISM
4. NEPAL BUDDHISM
5. NEWARI STUDIES
6. HMG NEPAL STUDIES
7. NEPAL FOREIGN AFFAIRS
8. NEPAL LAW STUDIES
9. NEPAL AFFAIRS
10. HIMALAYAN ARCHIVES
11. NEPAL BIBLIOGRAPHY
12. NEPAL DOCUMENTS
13. CULTURAL SURVEY

NEPAL-ANTIQUARY

XXI- XXV Joint issue. June 1, 1980.

Mother Daksinkali

दक्षिणकाली

दक्षिणकाली भगवतीको विशिष्ट स्तोत्र दक्षिणकालीसहश्रनाम पृष्ठ ६६ मा प्रस्तुत छ ।

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NEPAL AND INDIA

May 4, 1964

HM King Mahendra's
Speech on the occasion of
laying the foundation stone
of the Gandak Barrage at
Valmiki nagar

Your Excellency Prime Minister Jawahar Lal Nehru,
Indian Friends,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Excellency, I am very happy to come here on your affectionate invitation, to meet all of you, to convey on behalf of Nepal best wishes for the welfare and prosperity of friendly country India and keeping in view the interests of both our countries, to lay the foundation stone of this Gandak Barrage, a symbol of the growing friendship between Nepal and India, on this auspicious occasion.

This function was in fact to be held in January last but it had to be called off then because of the unfortunate and unexpected sickness of His Excellency Mr. Nehru. All the same, we are all undoubtedly gratified that we have been able to hold this function to day in his good company.

We firmly believe that the proper canalisation of the water of this river flowing down from the holy Himalayan heights in Nepal will bring considerable benefits to India as well as to Nepal. We have always held that the progress and development of each of our two adjoining countries is bound to have an impact upon the peoples of both. The peoples of both the countries have ever adhered to friendly traditions of mutual help and co-operation. We should always continue to do so in the right spirit. I think there cannot be two opinions about the fact that it would be mutually beneficial for both sides to be ever active to enhance and deepen the scope of this friendly feeling on the basis of parity.

In this age, the relations between sovereign nations should not only make for the material well-being of the people of the respective countries but should also be such as to ensure mutual respect, affection and good-will to a proper extent. This is what every Nepali ever confidently expects from neighbouring friendly nations.

I herewith extend my best wishes for the success of this Gandak Barrage project. My hearty thanks are due to Your Excellency and all those assembled here.

May the friendship between Nepal and India last for ever.

Jaya Nepal ! Jaya Hind !

Source: Pages of History No. IV. HMG. Nepal, 1964. pp. 71 – 72.

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NEPAL-ANTIQUARY

No. XXI- XXV Joint issue. June 1, 1980

Journal of Socio- Historical Research and Digest and Nepal Studies

* * * *

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Dr. Jagadish Chandra Regmi

Assistant Editor
Sheshraj Shivakoti

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पुस्तकालय

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NEPAL-ANTIQUARY

No. XXI-XXV Joint issue, August, 1980

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CULTURAL SURVEY OF DHULIKHEL AND BANEPA

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NEWARS

A SOCIO-HISTORICAL STUDY

Part - One

In the following lines we have presented a translated version of an old (ca. 18th century A.D.) genealogical work (Vamshavali) dealing with the social aspects of the different castes formed under the Newar society.* The social ettiquettes described are stated to have prescribed by a Medieval King Jayasthiti Malla (late 14th century A.D.) whom the Newars rever most and try to follow as the same except the changed legal aspects.

King Jayasthiti Malla is said in the genealogical work that he was assisted by his five Pandits (learned persons) - Kirtinath Upadhyaya (Kanyakubja), Raghunath Jha (Maithili), Shrinath Bhatta, Mahinath Bhatta and Ramanath Jha.

* Bhasha Vamshavali - Published by the National Library Kathmandu.

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NEWAR CASTES

(In alphabetical order)

1. **Amatya - Mahat**

They have to act as administrators. They have to receive mantra from Brahman. Marriage allowed with higher Shrestha castes. Pollutions 10 and 12 days. Priest Brahman or Guvahal.

2. **Bajracharya - Gubhaju**

Should work as worshippers of (Buddhist) images as livelihood. They should also work as religious guides (   ) to the following (Buddhist) castes:

1. Chitrakari
2. Salmi
3. Bhat
4. Gath
5. Lohakarmi
6. Kumal
7. Cchipa
8. Nau
9. Kau

3. **Bandas**

The Bandas were divided into 4 castes.

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4. Bhadel

Bhadels should work as cooks.

Bhats

The people of Bhat caste should follow the occupation of dyeing Namvu (?).(a kind of cloth ?).

5. Brahmans

All Brahmans are divided into:

i. Pancha Gauda - 5

ii. Pancha Dravida - 5

All other sub-clans were originated from these original ten clans.

King Jayasthiti Malla performed a Kotyahuti Yajna and donated Sunabirta lands to Brahmans for their livelihood. The King also made regulations to be observed by these Brahmans.

The highest class Brahmins were also to advise with the astrology problems to two classes - Brahmans and Kshatriyas.

Brahmans should a advise Kshatriya and Shudra - Bharos in religious matters. Kshatriyas and Shudra - Bharos should not change Brahmans as their religious preceptors.

Sepoys should bow to the feet and greet the Brahmans. The Brahmans should return the greeting as 'good omen to you and long live'.

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If a Brahman goes to sexual intercourse with women of Khusal, Tepe, Mosal, Salmi, Chitrakar, Bhat or Konal castes he should be fined Rs. 120/- instantly and observe Prajapatya and Chandrayana penances. He should pay Rs. 24/- to his Kinsmen and take Panchagavya, Gangajal, Shalagrama water, Tulsi leaves, then first he feed his kith and kins and after seeing the stars he can take his food.

If a Brahman goes to sexual intercourse with the woman from Nau or Saghat castes he should be fined Rs. 140/- instantly (and should observe all other particulars stated above).

If a Brahman goes in sexual intercourse with women from the still lower castes like Lohakar, Pulpul, Mahut, Cchipa, Mali, Chitrakar, Vali, Kasai, Gatha (+ Shresthi ?), Cchatrakar, Saval, Sodhya, Kusalya, Valami, and Majhi he should be fined Rs. 480/- as fine instantly. In addition to other penances described above he should observe two Chandrayana penances instead of one in other cases.

If a Brahman goes in sexual intercourse with a woman from either Podhe caste or Kulu caste he is not able to observe any penance or pay any fine to return his caste but he becomes of the same caste as the woman in case may be. If the Brahman was unknown of the caste of the woman involved he can return to his caste by paying fine of rupees 240 and should observe two Prajapatya and Chandrayana penances.

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If a Brahman indulges in sexual intercourse with a married Brahman woman the Brahman should be punished by deporting him out of country. He is not able to perform the Chandrayana penance.

If the case be of the sexual indulgence of a Brahman with a widow Brahman the Brahman should be fined 30 gold coins. The woman looses her caste.

In the cases above stated should the woman involved be having her husband living the Brahman person should be fined 60 gold rupees (called Sunasigi).

6. <u>Cchetri (Ksetri ?)</u>

If a person from Cchetri caste indulges in sexual intercourse with a married Brahman woman he should be killed. If the woman happens to be a widow he should be fined 30 gold coins and if he desires to return to his own caste (i.e. Cchetri) he should observe Prajapatya and Chandrayan penances.

7. <u>Cchipa</u>

The people of the <u>Cchipa</u> caste should follow the occupation of dyeing cloths. <u>Cchipas</u> should dye cloths and threads in five colours including blue. <u>Kasais</u> can serve them as barbers. Birth pollution 6 days and death pollution 10 days. They can do agriculture. <u>Gubhals</u> are the priests.

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8. Charmakar

They could not thatch their homes with tiles.

9. Chitrakari

He should do paintings of deities and brew liquor and beer for selling. He should be delivered Diksha Mantra from Gubhal who is his priest, Kasais are his barbers. Birth and death pollutions 6 and 10 days respectively. He can also do an agriculture.

The Chitrakar caste should be employed in the painting works for livelihood.

10. Daivajna (Astrologer)

The Daivajna class of astrologers were advise only to the Vaishyas should and Shudras.

11. Daivajna - Joshi

They should work on astrological matters (हेर्नु , कोर्नु , लेख्नु).

12. Dangul - Kshetrakarak

A caste named Dangul - Kshetrakarak was created specially devoted to the occupation of measuring the farm lands.

13. Devacharya

They have to receive Mantra from their own elders and perform Homa ritual on auspicious occasions. Act as priests to appropriate castes. Pollutions 10 and 12 days. Priest Brahman.

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14. Devabrahman

They have to deliver Mantra to their own caste and also to kings. They have to follow and cause to follow others on the way suggested by Veda, Mantra, Smriti and Purana and serve as priests to the Shrestha caste. The royal priests must not read Purana or deliver Mantra for others. Pollutions 12 days each. In case a Brahman be issueless his property cannot be taken by his relatives till his wife remains in traditional ethics.

15. Dom

The persons of the Dom caste should employ themselves as the players of the Drum (called Dholak). They should also make their women folk do dance for money and earn livelihood. Pollution period 2 days. They should employ their elders as the guides of their rituals.

16. Extra Marital relation

In case a person is indulged in sexual intercourse with a woman having her husband and of his own caste he should be fined 60 gold coins (called Sunasimhi). This law is however prescribed for those castes only which are not advised to observe the Chandrayana penance.

17. Gath (Gathu)

The people of Gath (or Gathu) caste should follow the occupation of selling flowers (or horticulturing ?).

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Gaths should collect flowers from forests and sell or exchange those for livelihood. The can also do agriculture. Birth pollution 6 days and death pollution 10 days. Gubhals are to serve the Gaths as priests.

18. Gurvacharya

They should work as priests to their limit and perform Homa during auspicious times. They have to deliver Mantra to Shrestha castes but they themselves have to receive Mantra from Brahmans, their priests. Birth and death pollutions 10 and 12 days respectively.

19. Guval - Vikhuvada

They should prepare Mulam, Panchapatakas and Adaval (used in Buddhist rituals) for selling. They should hear Mantra from Guval who is also their priest. Birth pollution 6 days. They have shave top knots (Shikha).

20. Gval

He should tend cows and sell milk, curd, ghee and kotal (?). He should raise cows needed to His Majesty's Government and the public. Birth and death pollutions 10 and 12 days respectively. Priest Brahman.

21. Halwai

Halwais should prepare sweetmeats. Guvahals are their priests from whom they should hear Mantra. Birth and death pollutions 10 and 12 days respectively

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22. His Majesty the King

All rituals are to be presided over by Brahmans. They should have Gayatri and sacred thread from Brahmans. They should take sword and shield and follow the traditional ethics. Peoples also should be caused to follow their traditional ethics. Priest Brahman. Pollutions 12 days for both occasions.

In case of a King's death peoples of 36 castes should be assembled and carry to the cremation ground with a musical band tuned to Dipak rag. The 36 caste peoples should follow the dead body of the King according to their caste status.

23. Jaisi

A person born from a union of Brahman father and mother from Rajput Niwar caste is called Jaisi and he should get sacred thread (Janai), Shikha and sacred Gayatri Mantra. He can speak 'Sankalpa' ritual. He should marry a Shrestha girl. He should learn astrology and make calendar and advise on auspicious times for bathing (on special occasions), make horoscopes, work on eclipses. In case he crosses his occupation he should be fined 12 rupees.

In case Jaisis do not observe their parental occupations they should be deprived of the sacred thread (Janai) and engage them into the Shrestha caste.

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Jaisi or Mongrel Brahmans were not considered worshippable i.e. not honoured, saluted and guiding the rituals.

24. Jogi or Darshandhari

Jogi or Darshandharis should follow the livelihood of beggary.

25. Josi

They have to receive Mantra from Brahmans and have sacred thread, Shikha (sacred top) and Gayatri Mantra. They can do the Sankalpa ritual. Marriage allowed from Shrestha caste. Should study astrology and work as advisor on various aspects of the same but not other aspects encroaching those of Brahman occupations. They can do as priests to appropriate castes. Priest Brahman. Pollutions 10 and 12 days.

26. Jyapus

Jyapu caste was divided into 32 sub-castes.

27. Karmacharya

The issues born to the union made by Brahman as father and mother from Kshetri caste are called Karmacharya. He is able to get sacred 'Shikha' and sacred Gayatri Mantra. He should serve at the temple of Taleju (the mother goddess specially worshipped by the Malla Kings) as helper but in case he should also worship there. He should carry those images of deities which are not touched by

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others. He should not wear the sacred thread and if he wears that forcibly he should be deprived of that and instead he should wear an iron thread red of hot.

They should do service at the Taleju temples and guard them. They should also work as priests to their traditionally accepted client castes while they have to receive Mantra and sacred thread from Brahmans. They have to employ Brahman, Jaisi and Achar as priests (as the nature of the ritual may be) but the domestic rituals should be presided over by their elders (Thakalis). Birth and death pollutions 10 and 12 days respectively.

28. Kasai

He should shave and manicure nails himself. During funeral procession of the public he should accompany with the appropriate musical band when he should have 3 dams each as payment. In case of Sati funeral procession the leader should have one rupee and others 3 dams each.

Kasai should also serve as a killer of the he-buffaloes to the low class public and take one paisa. But the flesh should not be sold to gentlemen (of higher castes). Ordinarily he-buffaloes are not to be killed across the rivers (i.e. outskirts of the city) but when it should be done at a ground (within the city area) one rupee duty should be paid to the the king. When buffaloes are killed for commercial purpose the kings duty is double.

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If a Kasai has to kill boars of the public the head should be offered to the government and he should have eight annas as his fee. He should also do the work of sharing the boar flesh for the shareholders.

The Kasai should not sell milk, curd and also ghee to upper castes.

Pollution period 6 days for both birth and death occasions. He can do an agriculture. Nai Gubhal is his priest.

Kasais should kill he-buffaloes and sell the flesh.

Kasais must wear clothes sleeveless. They were also prohibited to thatch tiles on their homes. They should honour upper classes. They also serve to 72 castes as nail cutter.

29. Kasal

Kasals have to manufacture bronze wares. Birth and death pollutions 12 days. Priest Guvahal (cf. Kasat).

30. Kasat

Kasats should work on bronze (Kasa) wares (cf. Kasal).

31. Kayastha - Bhani

They should write deeds and other documents and receive due fees. Priest and preceptor Brahman, pollution 10 and 12 days.

32. Khasas

Khasas were divided into 64 castes and sub-castes.

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33. <u>Khusal</u>

He should play the Kahal musical instrument. He should help the Salmis in fastening chariots. Agriculture permitted. Birth and death pollutions 6 and 10 days respectively. Priest Gubhal. He should also bear Doli (carrier).

34. <u>Kisani</u>

They should act as bearers of worshipping materials offered to deities and throw away the remnants (Bali) of a particular rite. Cultivation of land permitted. Priest Gubhal. Birth and death pollutions 10 and 12 days respectively.

35. <u>Kshatriya</u>

If a Kshtriya man indulged in extra-marital sexual intercourse with other women he should be fined half of those prescribed to the Brahmans (cf. Brahmans), although he has to observe the Chandrayana penance.

36. <u>Kulu</u>

Peoples of Kulu caste cannot use the services of the Naus (the caste of barbers) and they should do so themselves. They should observe 10 days pollution during the birth and mourning occasions. Elders of the caste should guide in offering Pinda (rice ball) to the dead parents.

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Kulus should work on leather and manufacture leather pots and bags. They should also attach leather to those musical instruments requiring leather. If he encroaches over other's occupation he should be fined 120 rupees.

If a Kulu cannot find his wife within his own caste he can seek a bride from any other upper castes from Shresthas to Kusule but while doing so he should state his real caste calling without recalling any punishment.

37. <u>Kumhals</u>

The caste of Kumhals was also subdivided into 8 sub-castes.

They should work on pottery and sell them paying the government its customary dues. Birth and death pollutions 10 and 12 days respectively. Priests two - Guvahal (Buddhist) and Achar (Shaivite).

38. <u>Kusalya</u>

The Kusalya should earn his livelihood by serving high caste peoples of musical performances during auspicious occasions and accept 12 Dams but during marriage half a rupee and 6 Dams during Pasni (feeding ceremony), and Chudakarma (head shaving ceremony). He should be feed to full when employed. If he hampers his client's ritual schedule not attending in time or neglects his contract to one and goes to serve another he should be fined 12 Dams. During the festive occasion in his avenue (Tol) he should feed himself by begging.

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He should also serve the people as sweeper to inner courtyards (Chok).

He can also earn his livelihood begging, dressed in a Kapali (a type of pashupata sect) robes and playing on Dambaru.

Birth pollution 6 days and death pollution 7 days. Dead bodies of this caste should be thrown away. He can also do agriculture. Elders should serve as ritual guides within the caste.

The Kusulya caste is divided into 4 sub-castes.

39. Lhasa traders

If a person is indulged in sexual intercourse with the wife of a trader gone to Lhasa., Tibet the amount of fine was doubled.

40. Lohakarmi

Lohakarmis should acquire stones for making images. They should carve images of deities according to the traditional rules. Birth and death pollutions 10 and 12 days respectively. Priest Gubhal.

41. Lukarmi

They should manufacture silver and gold jewelleries. Birth and death pollutions 6 and 7 (?) days respectively. Priest Gubhal.

42. Mahabrahman Bhat

He should dye woollen blanket (Pakhi) and waist hand (Patuka) and accept the feast offered on the 11th day of the death pollution. He

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can do agriculture but not shopkeeping. Birth and death pollutions 6 and 10 days respectively. Priest Gubhal.

43. Mali

Malis have to do gardening and sell or exchange flowers for their livelihood. Birth pollution 6 days and death pollution 10 days. Priests Gubhals.

44. Mosat

He should serve as packer of meat at the meat shops of the Kasais and accept fees according to his custom. Birth and death pollutions 6 and 10 days respectively. Priest Gubhal.

45. Mulmi Shreshta

They should act as mother's family for the queens who have no such relatives alive. The should do commerce. Birth and death pollutions 10 and 12 days. (He can employ Brahman, Jaisi and Achar if he is professing Shaivism and in case he is Buddhist he can employ a Gubhal as Priest).

46. Nakarmi

Nakarmis should work on iron. Birth pollution 6 days (and death pollution 10 days). Kasais to serve as barbers. Gubhare Priest. They can cultivate land.

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47. Nari

The Nari caste peoples should earn their livelihood by painting on walls and also other types according to ones wishes. Naris are to be served as barbers by the Kasais. Naris cannot touch the Mushal, used to prepare beaten rice. Birth pollution 6 days and death pollution 10 days. Gubhal is to serve the Naris as Priests.

48. Nau

Naus should serve the castes from Brahman to Jyapus as barbers and manicure their nails. From his clients in both types of pollutions he should get 6 kuruwas of beaten rice. Ten days pollution period for both occasions. He should also serve his clients as painter of feet by red colour (called Mahur) and sell the same. Priest Gubhal.

49. Newars

As stated in the VMSV the Newars comprised as much as 725 castes and sub-castes.

Newars and sepoys should greet each other telling 'Ram, Ram'.

50. Patravamsha - Thakulavat

They have to take sword and shield. Priest and preceptor Brahman, pollution 10 and 12 days.

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51. Picchini

They should serve the public as the cutter of naval-cord of the babies and throw away at crossroads and share the half fee from Sudhyani (midwife). Birth pollution 6 days and death pollution 10 days. Kasais should serve them as barbers. Priest Gubhal. Land cultivation allowed.

52. Picchu or Taksakar

A caste was created by name Picchu or Taksakar from the Banda group to observe the occupation of measuring the houses.

53. Pithacharya

Peoples of this caste should work as priest to the Pitha Devatas (temples) and also act on Mahavali rituals. They can receive Mantra from Brahman who is also their priest. They can marry girls from Jha Brahmans. They should purify homes of the Shresthas during the end of the death pollution. Birth and death pollutions 10 and 12 days. Domestic rituals should be presided over by the elders.

54. Podhya (or Pode)

A Podhya should shave and manicure his nails himself (or serve as such each other within his caste). He should offer Pinda (rice ball) to his dead parents as guided by the elder of his clan.

He should not wear clothes in set and avoid wearing gold jewellery.

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He cannot live within the city compounds but towards the outskirts and without emergency he should not enter the city after sunset.

A Podhya should employ himself as a keeper of some types of temples called Pith-Deities, lookafter the jewellery set of the same and eat the Naibedya (eatable) by begging.

He should earn livelihood by captivating birds and selling them. He should also not touch persons of upper castes. Beef eating is prohibited but pig is permitted. He should wear the clothes of corpses and take one Dam (equal to one paisa of today) per corpse as custom.

A Podhya woman should take the clothes of the Sati women following her dead husband to funeral pyre making her Mitini. If the Sati woman cannot die in the funeral pyre with her husband and fells from there alive she should be kept by the Podhyas making her of the same caste.

They are prohibited to wear cap, Labeda (a kind of long shirt, upper half of the national dress), shoes and use golden jewellery. They were also prohibited to thatch their homes with tiles (local Jhingati). They must honour the peoples from upper classes.

Podhas are divided into 4 sub-castes.

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55. Pulupulu

The Pulupulus have to precede the funeral procession of the public playing on musical instruments (called Arati and Majira) and have 4 dams and one kuruwa (3 pounds) of rice. Kasais are to serve them as barbers. Birth pollution 6 days and death pollution 10 days. Priest Gubhal.

56. Rajlavat

They have to take sword and shield and serve the kings. Priest and preceptor Brahman, pollutions 10 and 12 days.

57. Saghat

Saghats should wash clothes on annual contract and live thus. They should get 6 kuruwas (kuruwa = 3 pounds) of beaten rice and 16 dams. against their services during the birth and death pollution days of their clients. Land cultivation allowed. Birth pollution 6 days and death pollution 10 days. Priest Gubhal.

58. Salmi

He should earn his living by pressing oil and selling. He should fasten the chariots (Khat) (during such religious festivals ?). Birth and death pollutions 6 and 10 days respectively. Priest Gubhal.

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59. Saval

Savals should earn their living by making leeches suck the (sick) peoples. They can also do agriculture. Birth pollution 6 days and death pollution 10 days. Gubhal is to serve them as priests.

60. Shivacharya

They should work as priests to the Shivalingas (i.e. phallus, shaivite temples). They can act as priests upto the limit and purify public homes and perform Yajnas. They should have Mantras from Brahman preceptors and have sacred thread. Domestic rituals should be presided over by their elders. Birth and death pollutions 10 and 13 days respectively. Priest Brahman. They should have marital relations with the Shrestha caste.

61. Shrestha

King Jayasthiti Malla reorganised the Newars by creating in them 36 castes with their calling Shrestha. Some of the major caste divisions were also made as stated below:

i. Jaisi clans - 8

ii. Achar - 8

iii. Vaidya - 4

iv. Sacred thread bearer Shrestha castes - 13 including Chandairi (चन्दैरी), Suveri (सुवेरी), Bhandari (भण्डारी), Achar (आचार) and Daivajna (दैवज्ञ) etc.

बाल्मीकि विद्यापीठ (क्याम्पस) पुस्तकालय
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61A. Bharo - Shreshtha

They have to do commerce. Those Buddhists have to receive Mantra from Gubhal and those Shaivites from Brahman. Priest and preceptor Brahman or Gubhal. Pollutions 10 and 12 days.

62. Shudra

A person of the Shudra caste indulges in sexual intercourse with a married Brahman woman he should be punished by cutting his penis and make him eat that and be killed. In case the Brahman woman is a widow the Shudra person should be punished by cutting his penis and be killed. The Brahman woman deserves no chandrayana penance hence she looses her caste.

63. Shudra - Bharos

Peoples of Shudra - Bharo caste should employ Brahmans as their religious guides (जजमान). They should do commerce.

64. Tamot

He should manufacture metal (copper, bronze etc) wares and do on silver and gold polishing. Birth and death pollutions 10 and 12 days respectively. He can employ Brahman, Jaisi and Achar if he is Shaivite and if he is Buddhist he should employ Gubhal as priests.

65. Tati (1)

Peoples of the Tati caste should weave the cloth used as the corpse cover (pari ?) and sell at the rate of one rupee, two rupees in

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case of Sati. Birth pollution period 6 days and death pollution period of 10 days should be observed by them. Gubhals are to be employed as priests.

66. Tati (2)

They should prepare sacred thread (Janai) (and Parivattu ?) and sell. Birth and death pollutions 10 and 12 days respectively. Priest Brahman.

67. Tepoch

He should specialize on seeding the Palungo vegetable and sell in due manner paying the government its due customary share of tax. He should also play on Kahal musical instrument. Agriculture permitted. Birth and death pollutions 6 and 10 days respectively. Priest Gubhar.

68. Thakur (ठाकुर)

All of their rituals should be performed by the Brahmans and receive Mantra and sacred thread. They can indulge in administration and commerce. Priest Brahman. Pollutions 12 and 12 days.

69. Thakur (ठाकुर)

They should receive Mantra and sacred thread from Brahman and profess Shiva - Buddhamarga (i.e. Shaivism and Buddhism both). They have to take sword and shield and act as administrators. Priest Brahman. Pollutions 12 and 15 days.

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70. Udas

He should do trade with Tibet and keep business houses there. Birth and death pollutions 6 and 10 days respectively. Priest Gubhal.

71. Vada

Vadas should work on gold and silver jewellery and various metal wares. They should also do decorative designs on metal works. Priest Guval.

72. Vadhai

Vadhais should work on wood (carving and manufacture spinning wheel (Charkhas) and incenses. Buddhist Vadhais may have Gubhals as their priests and the Shaivites the Brahmans. Birth and death pollutions 10 and 12 days respectively.

73. Vaidya

Vaidyas work as physician and treat the people checking their nerves. In serious cases he should prescribe Lavanga medicine and if the patient seems to be dying his relatives should be warned and the dying person may have time for the Vaitarani donations and his death at holy place (Tirtha). For his services Vaidya should receive one rupee. Priest Brahman.

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74. Vaishya

If a person indulges in sexual intercourse with a married Brahman woman he should be punished by cutting his penis added with a fine of gold coins 120. Both do not deserve chandrayana penance. If the woman involved is a widow she does not deserve chandrayana penance, the Vaishya person should be fined 60 gold coins. If the Vaishya is indulged in with a woman of his own caste he should be fined 10 rupees and deserves Prajapatya and chandrayana penances.

75. Vajracharya - Guval

Vajracharyas or Guvals have to act as the preceptors to Shresthas, Jyapus, Halwais, Varahis, Sikarmis, Lohakarmis and Chitrakars. Birth and death pollutions 6 and 7 days respectively. Priest Guvahal.

76. Veryak - Vada (Banda)

This class of the Bandas should work on gold and silver as its occupation.

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Part - Two

In this part we present some documents relating to social and economic activities of the Newars with short notes on the contents.

1. The following is a noting of an original document dated A.D. 1742 and mentions a 'cremation trust'.

१. सम्वत् ८६२ साल मिति मार्ग व -
२. दी २ रोजस --- (गणेश ?) या पंचसमु -
३. चयेन दथेका तवगु सिगुठस
४. नायक मानविर नालामि प्रमुषन
५. नकू उजेरसिंया वचनन थ्व मिति हा
६. या गुठीस सापतिकाव पनिशया न्ह -
७. पायागु मिति मिति तिथी रीति वमोजिं
८. न्ह्मायागु सापति सरयाङगगु

2. <u>Cremation trust of the Brahmins</u>

I have come to know about a piece of document published in a magazine* dated A.D. 1845 which is related to the creation of a cremation trust by a section of the Brahmins in the Nepal Valley.

श्री गणेशाय नमः ।।

स्वस्ति श्री सम्वत् ६६५ भाद्रपद शुदि १० रोज ५ थ्वकुन्हु श्री उपाध्या जुजु पनि जिखाछे मङगव ।।

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*छत्रवहादुर कायस्थ ' यल ' - ' सलागुठि दयेकूगु खं ' ज्वलान्हायकं (साहित्यमुना) ल्या-१० ने.सं.१०८०.पाटन, पृ.१-२

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(१) श्री चुकुधी जुजु १ (२) श्री उमानाथ जुजु २
(३) श्री मुकुन्दराज जुजु ३ (४) श्री जुजुधं जुजु ४
(५) श्री दुर्गा जुजु ५ (६) श्री कुलधर जुजु ६
(७) श्री घंवावा जुजु ७ (८) श्री गोविन्दचरण ८
(९) श्री चक्रधर जुजु ९ (१०) श्री हर जुजु १०

(१) थ्वते उपाध्या जुजु समुच्चयेन सला गुठि दयकाव वन्देज याङाव श्री महाभैरव नाथ याके यथाशक्ति पुजायाय। प्रतिवर्षस पूजास मलाकसा ग्व १ धेवा वन्धन पुले ।।

(२) मार्गा शीर्ष शुक्ल भरि पूजाया दिव कुये यता । पाला लाकन पंच पनि मुनके । दिन कुय थास मलाकासा ग्व १ वन्धन पुले माल ।।

(३) घौ दुदु ह्म १ कुगु, थ्वते पंचन ल्हापं, बंदामन दयके । पाल लाकन चाय थ्वते । जाकि, वजि, पूजा, जोलं मालक्व भोजनया सराजाम, मालको चि, चेकं समेत पाल लाक चाय ।।

(४) पाल फय जन्म थाकालिकाथनं फय । कर्म थाकालि मदु । पालन चिय, जन्म थाकालि । थ्वते काथनं नायक जुयगु प्रवन्ध ।।

(५) थ्वते जिखाछ्या परिवार व्याग जुया वाङसा, मो १ दां ४ दुपा तया गुथीस दुकाय माल ।।

(६) संवत् ९६५ भाद्रपद शुदि १० रो ४ थ्व कुन्हु श्री चुकुधि जुजु आदिन सकल पंच समुच्चयेन सला गुठी दयका । थ्व गुठीस । स्वर्गारोहन जुयी वेलस पाल लाकह्मन सला हाये माल । सला मववसा वंधन पुले माल । सिक थानेगु विस्तार याये मदु । वंधन पुलेगु दिनस जुलसा ग्व ६ धेवा । चान्हस जुलसा ग्व ६ धेवा वंधन पुलेमाल । श्मशानस वह्याण्ड ममुयकं लिहां वाङसा । सुथु वंधन पुलेमाल । वृह्माण्ड मुयालि मसियकं लिहा वाङसा वाधु वंधन पुले माल । दुख वेनके कुन्हु, सकल गुठीहार खेलस वने माल ।। मववसा ग्व १ धेवा वंधन पुलेमाल ।। शुभ सर्वदा ।।

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3. Bhajumana Karmacharya creates a trust (Guthi) in A.D. 1864

The following is written on an old paper and states that one Bhajumana Karmacharya of Upamanyu Gotra, resident of Bhadgaon had created a Guthi by granting about 3 ropanis land in memory of his dead wife and daughter. Particulars of the rituals are stated.

लांथकुंया दानपत्र

१. अद्य श्रीव्रह्मनो द्वितीयपरार्द्धे श्वेतवाराहाकल्पे वैवश्वत मनोंतरे कलिजुगे भरतषण्डे जांभूद्विपे हेमदक्षिण

२. पाले नेपालदेसे पसुपतिसन्निधाले वांसुकीक्षेत्रे वाग्मत्यां पूर्वकुले कैसिक्यां पश्चिमकुले ईह्नि पुनै भूमी: ।।

३. अस्मत् उपमन्य गोत्रोत्पन्न लांथकुं कर्म्माचार्य्येरी नामनेन परत्र श्वर्गप्राप्ति कामनार्थ दिवंगतदिने दि

४. पदानेन श्री व्राह्मनी भोजन निमित पैरे द्विरोपनी मंथो षेत रो १ कर्ष ३ दानेन दत्त कृतं ।। ।। अथ नेपा

५. लभाषा ।। सुषु धोका तोलया भाजुमन कर्म्माचार्य्यन स्वहस्तेन थव क्ष्यलां थकुं दिवंगत दिन चैत्र शुक्ल

६. या चतुर्दसिषुन रो १ कर्ष ३ मंथो वुया वलसानन वालिकाया सिकादिन षुनु मतापुजायाय ह्मं १ व्रां

७. ह्मनी भोजनयातके माल: क्ष्य हेराथकुं वोनेमाल: स्वदत परदतं वा जो हरंति वसुंधरा षष्ठी वर्ष सहश्रा

८. नी विष्ठां जांयते कृमी ।। थ्वतेया दृष्टसाक्षि थव काय राजवीर क्ष्य भैरवसिं हर्षमान्: सम्वत् ९८४ फाल्गुन व

९. दि १ रो ५ लिषिति दैवज्ञ राजवीर ।। शुभमस्तु ,, ,, ,, शुभं ।।

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4. Rajabir Karmacharya makes a trust (Guthi) in A.D. 1874

The following is a document written on an old paper and states that one Rajabir Karmacharya of Upamanyu Gotra had created a trust by donating 6 ropanis of land to offer Pinda to his dead parents annually and for worshipping deities and feeding Brahmin and woman Brahmins. Upto six lines the language is corrupt Sanskrit and then follows Newari.

१. ओं अद्य श्रीव्रह्मनो द्वितिय परार्द्धे श्वेत वाराहाकल्पे वैव्रश्वतमनोरष्टाविंशति
युगस्य चतुर्युगस्य कले प्रथमपादे जांभूद्विपे हेमदषिनपाले मण्डले पशुपतिसंनि

२. धाने वासुकिक्षेत्रे वागमत्यां पुर्वकुले कौसिकायां पश्चिमकुले गंगायां उत्रकुले
षाष्टिसम्वत्सरानां मध्य व्ययनामसम्वत्सरे यह्व पुण्यभूमी अद्य नेपाले चतु

३. नवनवे जेष्टमासे शुक्लपक्षे नवम्यां पुन्यतिथौ: पूर्व्वफागुनीनक्षत्रे हर्षनयोगे
आदित्यवारसरे वृषराशिगते सवितरी: सिंहराशिगते चन्द्रमसि येवं विसेषेन
विसि

४. ष्ट (त) रायां पुंन्यतिथौ: अस्मत् उपमनी गोत्रोत्पन राजवीर कर्मांचार्यस्यो:
पीता भाजुमन नामध्यस्यो: मात्रि भावानी लक्ष्मी नामव्ययै यहजन्म सकलपाप
क्षयार्थं प

५. रत्रे श्री स्वेष्टदेवतास्थाने प्राप्तिकामनार्थं पित्र (?) दान स्वेष्टदेवतापुजन
ब्राह्मण ब्राह्मणी भोजन यथासक्त दक्षिनादान तत्कर्म्मकार्णार्थे दागाचानाम
क्षेत्र षष्ट रोपनी ६

६. यते क्षेत्र मया दृष्टक्षरिन संकाल्पतं श्री स्वेष्टदेवतायै सुप्रितये मम संतानेन येतत्
कर्म्म कुर्यात्: कर्मनलोपेन् क्षिती महापुने भवति: ।। अथ नेपाल भाषा ।।
सुणु घोब्वा टोल

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७. या राजवीर कर्माचार्यन स्वदिव्यमानेन थव तुव्वा भाजुमनया सिदिन । जेष्ट
कृष्ण पंचमी षुनु पिण्डदानपुजायायमाल । पुन माता भवानिलक्ष्मीयानाम
जंमदिनसं श्रधा वमोजिं पूजायाय: परत्र स्वर्गप्राप्ति दिवंगत जुल उनवसिक दिन

८. सपिंददान पुना दैवार्चनयायमाल थ्व दागाचा वुरो ६ यु (?) पिगुठिहाड०T
वाकि दवगु वालि थव संता

९. न भैरवसिं हर्षमान हेरा थ्व स्वहमसेन पालंपाल गुठि चलेयाना वाकी तयद
मामया नामंन व्राह्मणि वुव्वाया नाम ह्म १ व्राह्मण भोजनयातके श्रधा
वमोजिम दक्ति·

१०. ना वीय पुन भाषा हेरा मेलेवानसा थ्व गुठिया पाल मदु: पिहामाड०तले
म्लिे जुयागुठि चलेयायमाल स्वपुस्ता वुलावास्यलि पंचोपचार वर्षरस यायमा

११. ल थ्व वु वंदा धयाकाय मदु न्होयकुतयं मदु थ्व गुठि अके जुलसाव याता
या भाग नास्ति जूलो थ्वतेया दृष्टसाक्षि थव काय भैरव सिं हर्षमान :

१२. हेरा: स्व दत्त परदत वा जो हरंति वसंधरा षष्ठिवर्ष सहस्रानी विष्टायां
जायते क्रीमी यावचन्द्रार्कमेदिने ।। लिषिति दैवज्ञ थक्षेया राजवीर ।।
सम्वत् ६६४ जेष्ट सुदि ६ रो १ शुभं ।। कालकला षत्रि दयावानसा थ्व

१३. गुठिया भाग   यात मदु ।। हेरामदयावानस निह्म फुक्लिन पालंपाल
थ्व गुठि चलेयाय माल शुभं ।।

दानपत्र   शुभम्

5. Dated A.D. 1874 the following document records that one woman Bhavani Laxmi Karmacharya had purchased a land from one Manavir Shilpakara in Rs. 131/-. This is related to Bhadgaon.

१. स्वस्ति श्री सम्वत ६६४ पौष सुदि २ रोज २ ग्राहक सुषु घोकाटोलया
भवानीलक्ष्मी कर्म्माचार्यनीन स्व

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२. हस्तेन दोत्र फर्ल्याडoवकाया धार्णक याछे टोलया मानवीर शिल्पिकारन स्वहस्तेन दोत्र फ

३. छार्यांडoव वियातस्य भरन थानसक्षिव सुय कृतकात्या थान १३१ ।। अघलि मोह मुकं

४. तस्यांकस्य रिनी पाल्खु विरमानखायाकेन नानुवियाहिताकायागु कार्ष २ जसतिक

५. वु धार्णक्या अधीकार दकोस पायनं थुलि मुलं शिवकार याडoव फर्ल्याडoव मि

६. य थुनकायां वियां पाचुलि चुह मदनी --- १ --- जको मोहर यातकेमालनी थ्वैतया

७. दृष्टसाक्षि रिनीया दाजु इन्द्रवीर किजा राजवीर दृष्टसाक्षि चोछेटोलया रून्द्रनारां

८. थुसा लिखिटि दैवज्ञ राजवीर शुभम् ।। ।। रिनी घनी साक्षि दृष्ट शुभ ।।

९. नकुल

6. This noting dated A.D. 1904 is not clear but probably relates to a rule for a 'cremation trust'.

१. सम्वत् १०२४ साल मार्ग वदी

२. २ रोज २ स नायेक उजीर पंचसमु

३. चयेनं वंदेजयाडoT व्यागलं

४. चौडoT दाक्षी तक्या भीत्रे

५. परलोक जयावानसा मोह

६. तका १ काया सीक्ठठेया

७. येगु दाक्षी पुलाली उठेया

८. ये मुमाल जुलो

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7. This noting of a document dated A.D. 1904 records an important fact that a social committee (Guthi) of the Newars could make rules for social problems like visiting the mourners.

१. सम्वत् १०२४ साल मार्ग व
२. दी २ रोज २ स नायेक उनी
३. र प्रमुषान पंचसमुचयेन
४. वदेजयाड०ायाका मीसाये
५. ता सलावानेगु लोक्वार वने हे
६. कु वंहुंक्कता नया पुले मुमा
७. ल याक्कीया गुठी षुनु ध्येवा
८. सुका कायेगुजुलो याका
९. मीसां पुले माल लोक्वार
१०. वयंमाल

8. Dated A.D. 1905 this also records a loan taken by one member of a trust (Guthi).

१. सम्वत् १९६२ साल मि
२. ति मार्ग २९ गते पौष
३. वदी ३ रोज ५ मा पं
४. च समुचये नायेक उजी
५. रले गुठी जगेराको क

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६. जर्ा दीया गुठी भीत्र गु

७. ठीयार सिधीमान प

८. लीषेल्ले कर्जा लीया

९. येस मिति अधि लीया

१०. को मोस ३ ।। आजका

११. मितिमा लीयाको मोरू

१२. ३ ज्मा मोरू छ रूपैया

१३. आठ् आना मोहर भयो व्या

१४. ज दसवनले वर्ष १ को व्या

१५. ज मोरू ।। ।। मीती सदर

१६. शुभ्मं

9. This is a noting mentioning 3 dates A.D. 1888, 1903 and 1906 and enlists 10 types of 37 utensils of a 'cremation trust'.

१. सम्वत् १००८ मिति मार्गवदि

२. २ रोजस टीयन् चोया वमोजिं जि

३. तवहादुरया पाल सम्वत् १०२३

४. मार्गवदि २ रोज ५ शल्ह्यागु

५. मौजदात भादा वर्तन पूजाको

६. वाता गोल् लिल ---------- २

७. ताहापशिज --------------- १

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८. षोलाधा काश ----------- २२

९. पूजवाहा ज्वलं ------------ ६

१०. भूलीलया ---------------- १

११. चिषोला ढरौट ----------- १

१२. नैवन्दे षोला काश --------- १

१३. शमे षोला घरौट ---------- १

१४. पूजा ताहाप सिज ---------- १

१५. यंथना काश -------------- १

१६. थ्व मालतार काव पालं पाल वुफे म

१७. यातसाताङo वमोजिम पलितयमाल

१८. सम्वत् १०२९ साल मिती

10. Dated A.D. 1910 this document records transaction of a house in Rupees 1,025/-.

१. लिषित भाङाउ षौमाटोल वस्ने साहु हीराभगत आगे भाङाउ तुलाछे टोल वस्ने काजिमान अचा

२. रसंग मोरू १०२५ येक हजार पचिस रूपैयामा निजको सुषुलढोकाको निजको भाग घर पसल मै

३. ले सोहि रूपैयामा भोग वंधकी लियकोमा आजका मितिमा भाङाउ सुषुल ढोका वस्ने वुधिमा

४. न आचार्यसंग सोहि तमसुक वमोजिम मोरू १०२५ वुफि ली निज काजिमानको भोगवंधक

५. को तमसुक सोंपिदीयूं सोहि तमसुक वमोजिम भोग चलन गर्नु भनि मेरा मनोमान षुसि राजि

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६. संग कागज लेषि निज वुधिमान अचार्यलाइ सहिछाप गरी दियूं यस वातका साछि फर्के

७. मा लेषियाको सदर इति सम्वत् १९७१ साल भाद्र सुदी रोज शुभम् -------

साछी

क. इन्द्रलाल षौमाटोल भाङाउको १

ख. लालकारजी गोलमधि टोलको १

ग. लेषक साछी लासुषुल धोकालवस्ने डीठा गणेश वहादुर विजुक्के १

11. Dated A.D. 1914 is important that two persons of Bhaktapur donate some income to the 'cremation trust' (Si Guthi) for acquiring religious merit.

१. सम्वत् १०३४ साल मिति मार्ग वदी

२. २ रोज ३ म गोल्मढी टोल्या उजीर

३. पलिषेलया नामनं उजीरया कार्यं

४. जीपुं मोहन् विलास् सिधीविलास

५. पलीषेल जीपुं नेह्मं फु किजन जीमी

६. सुनावितां उनीरपसिनं याङाव तव

७. गुचषु किवा वाफं ।५ कुत उठेजु

८. गु चुलीवसे सिगुठीस दुता जु

९. लो घका जी पुंनेह्म फु किजन स

१०. हीछाप याङाव नायेक प्रमुषन

११. पंचसमुचये येता विये घुनो मिति

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१२. सदर शुभम्

१३. चमामढी जाकी कुल -------- ३

१४. वजीयेता जाकी कुल -------- ७

12. This document dated A.D. 1914 records of a cremation trust.

१. सम्वत् १०३४ साल मार्ग वदीररोज ३ थो वतु दीनस सिगठी पालयावं

२. देज चोयाया नपसिलस चोया वमोजिम् पाल जुलो

तपसिल

(१) कृष्णावीर ताचा मारी १ (२)

(२) रामभक्त ताचा मारी मा - १

(३) लावरसिंया काय दुर्गानसीं - १

(४) गौरीमान ताचा मारी - १

(५) हेरालाल ताल्वा मारी - १

(६) काजीमां (तापा पनि ?) - १

(७) गोविन्दमान पलिषेल - १

(८) पलातीया घोमा नालमि - १

(९) सिद्धीमान मान पलिषेल - १

(१०) काल ताल्वा मारी - १

(११) साह्वासिंया काये कुल्मांया कला धनकुमारी नालामि - १

(१२) मानकाजि ताचा मारी - १

(१३) विष्णुदास ताचा मारी - १

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(१४) (१४) हर्षमा तांचा मारी - १

(१५) कृष्णमान् ता चोहे - १

(१६) राम घर ताचा मारी भुलाछे - १

(१७) लतमांसिं नालामि - १

(१८) कांछा नालामि - १

(१९) काजी नालामि - १

(२०) लक्ष्मीदास ताचा मारी - १

(२१) सिद्धीविलास पलिषेल - १

(२२) मोहनविलास पलिषेल - १

(२३) घनविर पलीषेल - १

(२४) हरिदास पलिषेल - १

३. मिति सदर शुभम्

वन्दोवस्त चोहमा गोविन्द पलीषेल

13. Dated A.D. 1916 this document also records loans given to persons by a trust.

ना. घनवीरका पालामा

१. सम्वत् १९७३ साल मिति मी -

२. ति मार्ग २८ गते रोज ३ मा गु -

३. ठीका जोरामध्ये कर्जा सा-

४. पती गयाको गौरीमान् ता -

५. चा मारीहस्ते डसौडका डर -

६. ले व्याज लीने गरी डियाको

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७. मोरू वीस रूपैया येक पैसा २०।१

८. ऐ मीतीमा कर्जा डीयाको पा –

९. लो लैजाने हीरालाल हस्ते ड –

१०. सौडका दरले व्याज लीने

११. गरी मोरू दस रूपैया १०।

१२. ऐ मीतीमा कर्जा डीयां अ –

१३. घीको वाहेक थम कर्जा

१४. दीया डसौडका डरले व्या –

१५. ज लिने गरी हरीदास हस्ते

१६. मोरू तीन ३। –

14. Dated A.D. 1916 this document on cremation committee describes a rule issued by 'Panch' members headed by Dhanavir on the management of income and expenditure of oil. Also it mentions that in carrying corpse members should not send boys or incapable persons if so then would be fined 4 anas.

१. सम्वत् १९७३ साल मिति

२. मार्ग २८ गते रोज ३ मा कार्य –

३. क धनवीर नायेक मै पच –

४. समुवये मै वंडेज ग–याको

५. हेरालाल ताचा मारीका पा –

६. लो ७४ सालदेषी तेल पाथी

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७. । ५ डागमा कुल्वा २ स्मेत् ज्या

८. पाथी ----५। ४

९. गुठीयार भीत्र मर्दा मुर्दा वोक -

१०. न सक्ने मलामी आउनु सा -

११. नु वोक्न नसक्ने आयो भने पै -

१२. सा चार आना वं लीनु उव्यें

१३. के मार अरु काममा सानु आ -

१४. या पनि हुंछ

15. Dated A.D. 1918 this also mentions a loan taken by a person from a Guthi (?).

१. सम्वत् १९७५ साल पौष

२. ६ गते रोज ६ का दिन याहे पा-

३. चननि वस्न्या कुलदिप ताल -

४. चा माडीहस्ते ७४ सालमा

५. दियेको मोरु १४। ५० व्याज

६. र सावा मध्ये निजले भर्ना

७. दियाको मोरु १० दस रूपै -

८. या दि वाकी सावा मोरू

९. सापति लिदा. पंचसमुचये -

१०. ले दियाको मोरु चार रूपै -

११. या पचास पैसा ४। ५०

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16. Dated A.D. 1919 this is important as it describes the rules to be observed in a religious procedure-of a social committee (Guthi).

१. सम्वत् १०३८ साल मार्ग सिर वदि

२. ३ रोज २ स वायक घनवीर प्रमुषन

३. पंचसमुच्चयन वंधेज दयका

तपसिल

४. मार्ग सिर वदि १ मे स्यां षुन्हु

५. पाललाकह्मंयाके मेस्या मघु -

६. का प्रसादकायता

७. वजि माना

८. स्यावजि माना

९. ङामुस्या

१०. पूना षुन्हु देग्वले यकेमाल

११. गु

तपसिल

१२. वजिमाना	------------	।१५।५
१३. स्यावजी	------------	।।५।
१४. ङा मुस्या	------------	
१५. क्वता म्ठी	------------	

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17. Dated A.D. 1919 this also records loan granted to a person by a 'cremation trust' on 10 percent annual interest.

१. सम्वत् १९७६ साल मिति पौष व -
२. दी ३ रोज ४ मा सिगुठीको जगेरा
३. मध्ये म गुठीयार गोविन्द पालिखे -
४. ले कर्जा लीयाको मोरू २०। - मो
५. रू विस रूपैया लीयाको नेपा -
६. ली सम्वत् १०१४ साल मार्ग व -
७. दी ३ रोज ३ मा लीयाको मो -
८. रू ८।५० आजका मितिमा जगे -
९. राको लीया मोरू ११।५० स्मे -
१०. त ज्मा माथी लेषियाको हो ये -
११. स रूपैयाको व्याज दसवनका
१२. दरले तीरुंला मिति सदर शु -
१३. भम्

18. This document deals with an arrangement made by a religious committee on same rituals offered in a temple not named here. Date A.D. 1920.

१. सम्वत् १०४० साल मिति मार्गशिर
२. कृष्णाप्रतिपदा शोमवारया दिनस

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३. थितिवन्धेज ...या गोविन्दया

४. पाल लाकयान्ह्या चले जुगु वमो -

५. जिम पुरे मजुयाहुनि गोविन्दया

६. पालंनसे थ्वनंलिनसें देग्वले स्व -

७. ता प्रमाणया ...गुलिक्कता मना -

८. ही जुंगु पूजायायता प्रमान जुल

९. सांवंन्ध्याय मदु थ्वनंलि भोजन

१०. इत्यादि मेस्वाई षुन्हु समेत यता

११. मदयकसां जुगु जुलो साति

१२. षुन्हु मतापूजायायता प्रमाण

१३. जुको जुलसांगानियाय मदु जुलो

१४. थ्वनलि पूजावाहिकन कर लौ

१५. मजुनो धायगु वंन्धेज दयके

१६. xx पाललाकनया कथम याङOT

१७. हुनी नायक पंचसमुचयेन जुलो

19. This document records remanagement of a trust for Shraddha by one woman Dhanakumari dated A.D. 1920.

१. सम्वत् १९७७ साल मिति पौष

२. १३ गते रोज २ मा ---- लाई मे -

३. रा पालो आउन्या पालो मेले नस -

४. कदा मेरा भयाको हाम्रो थौघ (?) (श्रौघ)

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५. गुथिको आलोपालो चलाई

६. षान्या ज्येवावु मानविर ना

७. मिको नाउमा ‹रता भयाको वि -

८. दोमषेत रोपनि १।० को उथति

९. वात आघलाई षर्च चावल

१०. पाथि १० परसारि वाकि शेष

११. रह्याको मैले षान पाउन्या

१२. चावल मुरि १ र गहु पाथि र -

१३. या पोता जो लाग्या तिरि परा-

१४. ल ह्याल्लि स्मेत जो भयाको गु -

१५. थिलाई चघाया पंच सबै

१६. मिलि षानु म धनकुमारि -

१७. ले सहिछाप गरि गुथिमा न -

१८. घाया मिति सदर शुभम्

१९. साछि मेरा भतिजा गने वाहादु -

२०. र नाहोमि (?)

20. This document dated A.D. 1921 also records a loan of Rs. 21/- taken by one person from a Ganesh Guthi. When the trustees of the trust demanded money the person presented part of the product of a land given to another trust.

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१. सम्वत् १९७८ साल मार्ग
२. २१ गते ३ मा तस्दीने धनी -
३. कनाम भाङ्गाउ क्वालछि
४. टोलका श्री गणेश गुठी -
५. का नायेक धनवीर पलि -
६. षोल रीनीक नाम सोही टो -
७. ल लविलाछे वस्ने हेरा -
८. मायाले दिनु पर्ने मेरा
९. लोगने कांछा नालामी -
१०. ले सोही गुठीका जगेरा
११. मध्ये मोहरू पटक पटक्
१२. गरी लीराषेको ज्मा रू २१।
१३. ५० येकाइस रूपैया पचा -
१४. स पैसा तीर्नु पर्ने सांचो
१५. हो सो रूपैया तीर्न नमा -
१६. उदै नीन मेरा लोग्ने परलो -
१७. क मयाको हुनाले सो रू -
१८. पैया त्याउं भनी गुठीयारवाट
१९. पक्राउंगर्दा हाल मैले तिर्न
२०. सकीन सो रूपैयामा हाम्रा
२१. आघ गुठीका चीडोल षेट्
२२. रोपनी १। कुट चावल मुरी १।१०

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२३. र गहु पाथी ।८ मध्ये गुठी षर्च

२४. लाई चावल पाथी ।१० पर सा -

२५. री वाकी सेष रहेको चावल मुरी

२६. १।। र गहु पाथी ।८ स्मेत मैले पाउ

२७. ने आगे ४ वर्षमा १ वर्षको चावल

२८. पाथि ।५ गहु पाथी ।२ रूपैया ति -

२९. र्न नसके संम लागेको पोता तीरी

३०. गुठीले भोग चलं गरी षानु भनी

३१. लेषी सही छाप गरी दीया मीती स -

३२. दर

21. This document dated A.D. 1923 records a loan of Rs. 21/- taken by a member of the trust named Thakur Das Talcha Bhandel

श्रीगनेश

१. सम्वत् १९८० साल मिति पौष वदी

२. ३ रोज ४ मा गुठीका जगेरा मध्येको

३. म गुठीयार थाकरदास तालचा भदेल -

४. ले कर्जा लीया मोरू येकाईस रूपैया

५. अंकेपि मोरू २१।- लीयाको वावत ७९

६. सालको जगेरा रूपैया मलाई जीम्मा

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७. भयाको तीर्नु पर्नेमा मसग रूपैया

८. नजोरीयाको डुनाले वर्षको दसौंद -

९. का दरले व्याज वुझाउला भनी स्ही

१०. छाप गरी लेष्नी गुठीयार पंचह्रू -

११. लाई दीयां मिति सदर शुभम्

22. This document is dated A.D. 1924 and it records a loan grant of 15 rupees made by a chief trustee of a Ganesh Guthi named Dhanavir to one Krishnaman Talchabhadi on ten percent annual interest.

१. सम्वत् १९८१ साल मार्ग ३० ग -

२. ते १ मा धनिकनाम श्री गणे -

३. श गुठीका नाईकें धनवीर

४. सप्रुवयले दियधन वेहोरि -

५. निकनाम चौछे टोल वस्न्या

६. मु. कृष्णमान् तालछा भा -

७. डीले लियेको मोरू रूपैया

८. १५ अंकेपी पंन्द्र यस रूपै -

९. याको व्याज दशवन् भयो

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23. This document dated A.D. 1924 is a deed recording a loan taken by one Mankaji Talcha Bhadel of Bhaktapur from the Ganesh Guthi (Trust). Thus it is proved that a member of a trust can take loan from the same in some cases an interest.

१. लिषितम् धनिक नाम श्री गणेश

२. गुठीको नायक धनविर पलिषेल

३. समुवये गुठीयार धन वेहोरिनी -

४. क नाम याछेटोल पाचननि वस्ने

५. मानकाजि तालचा माडीले कर्जा

६. लियाको मोह रूपैया ४६। ५० अं -

७. केमि छ्यालिस पचास पैसा लि -

८. यैको वावत धनकुमारी हेरामाया

९. श्रेष्टनीहरूको तिर्नु पर्ने निर्ताको लि -

१०. याको हो यस रूपैयाको व्याज दस

११. वनका हिसापले गुठीमा वुफा -

१२. उला भनि मेरा मनोम षुसि राजी

१३. संग तमासुक लेषि सही गरी दिया

१४. इति सम्वत् १९८१ साल मार्ग

१५. ३० गते रोज १ शुभम्

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24. This document records the creation of a trust for cremation services for the 19 members joining the trust by presenting various amounts of money in A.D. 1925.

१. शुभ सम्वत् १०४५ साल मिति मार्गशिल कृष्ण तृतिया आदित्य
२. वारया दिन शलालाछे --------- स गुठि नायक धनविर प्रमुख
३. न गुठियारछेसा १६ ह्मायासल्हान वन्दो (व) स्त जुवगु गुठिंया
४. र मितरया दियंगत जुइववेलश मागुश राजाममागु पुलु
५. यौगापिस वावा फं ।१ चिकं पृ १ का तोला १५ भाजंग्व १ गोप
६. ग्व १ गोपुसाषोला ग्व १ टि घेवा ।२ घ्यो घेवा ।२ श्रीषण्ड घेवा ।२
७. कर्पूर घेवा ।२ चाल्यंता घेवा ।१ पोयाता घेवा ।१ ह्मागेवेता
८. शराजाम घेवा ।२ स्मेत गुठीसनयायगु जुलो थ्व चोया वमोजि
९. मयायता गुठियारह्मा १६ या श्रद्धा जुगु वमोजिम् तपसिल
१०. स चोडाब वमोजिम्या आम्दानीन चलेयायगु जुलो

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१.	नायक धनवीरनं तवगु मोहतका			---------	१२।५०
२.	मोहन सिं	ऐ	ऐ	---------	१२।५०
३.	हरिदास	ऐ	ऐ	---------	५।-
४.	गोविन्द	ऐ	ऐ	---------	५।-

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५.	राम घर	ऐ	ऐ	--------	५। -
६.	विष्णु दास	ऐ	ऐ	--------	२१। ५०
७.	ोहनविलास	ऐ	ऐ	--------	५। -
८.	सिद्धिविलास	ऐ	ऐ	--------	५। -
९.	हेरालाल	ऐ	ऐ	--------	१०। -
१०.	ठाकुरदास	ऐ	ऐ	--------	१२। ५०
११.	मानकाजि	ऐ	ऐ	--------	१०। -
१२.	लक्ष्मी भगत्	ऐ	ऐ	--------	६। -
१३.	कृष्णमान	ऐ	ऐ	--------	१२। ५०
१४.	कृष्ण भगत्	ऐ	ऐ	--------	५। -
१५.	कृष्णलाल	ऐ	ऐ	--------	२५। -
१६.	कुलदिप	ऐ	ऐ	--------	५। -
१७.	गणेश वहादुर	ऐ	ऐ	--------	५। -
१८.	[illegible]कुमारि	ऐ	ऐ	--------	[illegible]। -
१९.	घनकुमारी	ऐ	ऐ	--------	१। -

ज्मा जुगु मोहतका

सतहि वन्हुयछतका त्या १७१। ५०

25. Dated A.D. 1928 this also records a loan taken by one member of trust.

१. सम्वत् १०४८ साल पौष वदी ३ रोज स

२. जीगु भागं सिगुठीस पुले मागु मोहतका

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३. १५।५० हींडoT तका त्याजी मोहन विला -

४. स पलिखेलनं पुले माफयाव जीगु दव -

५. गु आयैरता मधजीवता उजेरनं खापदेश

६. वुलुवाया कुल वहादुर मारीयाके वंधक

७. कायातवगु भा सिपादोलस चोडoहम म्हे

८. मकरघोजनं क्माईडिoव चोडo गुन्हा

९. कडीलवुं वा फं ७ उठये जुवगु मध्ये

१०. जीगुभागं वाफं ।३।४ व म जाकी फं ।१।४

११. उठये जुवगु ------ वुं रोव मा -----

१२. ----- सचोडoहमस्ये याङoT चोडoगु समे -

१३. त थ्वयाम पुले मफुतले नायेक पंचसमु -

१४. चयेनं थ्व वुंया वाली दुकायावन तधकं जी

१५. रीनिया मनोमान षुसिनं जिव सिद्धिविला -

१६. सया मिसा पलिखेलनीया केस चोडoT भो -

१७. गवंधकया तमसुक चोया नायेकं घनवीर

१८. पलिखेल पंचसमुवयेयता चोया सहि छाप-

१९. याडoT वियधुनो मिति सदर शुभम्

साक्षी रीनिया मलिवा सानु पलिखेलनी जुलो

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26. Dated A.D. 1932 it records a loan transaction between a 'Ganesh Committee' and a person.

श्री:

१. लीषीतम् धनीकनाम श्री मा -
२. दगाउँ लालाछें गनेश नाईक घ -
३. नवीर पलीष्यल धनवेह्रोरी -
४. नीक् मादागउँ न्याहे पाछननी
५. का लक्ष्मीमी भगतले कर्जा ली -
६. या नगद मोह रू ६ अं ६ तसको
७. व्याज यसउँनका दरले भयो ई -
८. ती संवत् १९८९ साल पौष १ ग -
९. ते रोज ५ सुभम्

27. Dated 1933 A.D. this document records a loan agreement signed between a cremation trust and a chief trustee (Naike) Haridas Palikhel, the latter having taken a loan of 25-50 rupees on ten percent annual interest.

१. लिषीतं सहर भादगाउं गोलमढी तोल वस्ने नायेक हरिदास पलीषेल आगे हा -
२. म्रो भादगाउं लालाछे श्रीगनेश मुर्दा गुठीमा मेरा वावु दरीरत्नले स्मैत हाम्रो मु -

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३. दर्रा गुठीमा आपती लीयेको र मैले लियेको स्मेत आजतकको गुठीमा वुझाउनु प-

४. र्नैमा वाकी मैले लियेको स्मेत ज्मा रू. २५।५० पचीस रूपैया पचास पैसा सा-

५. पति लीयेको साँवो हो येस रूपैयाको दसवनका दरले व्याज साल्का साल

६. चुक्ति गरी वुझाउंला वुझायेन भने साउं स्मेत औ वमोजीं गरी लीनु भनी सही -

७. छाप गरी म नाईकै हरीदासले गुठीयार पंच समुचयेलाई तमसुक लेषि दी अ -

८. अरू कागत नीस्कै वदर साछी तपसीलको सदर येस्कागत लेषक अनङ्गमा -

९. नको घर कौसीमा लेषेको हो ----------------

तपसिल
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१. सही डीठा कृष्णमान् ताल्वा मडेल भादगाउं चाछे टोल १

२. भादगाउं ईनाचो वस्ने भैर वहादुर पलीषेल १

३. स्ही मानुकाजी ताल्वा मडेल भादगाउं याछे टोल १

४. ऐ लालाछे टोल वस्ने गनेस वहादुर नालामी १

५. स्ही विकुलाल पलिषेल भादगाउ गोलमढि टोल १

६. स्ही लेषक अनङ्गमान् ताल्वा मडेल भादगाउ याछे १

७. इति सम्वत् १९९० साल् मार्ग १६ गते २ शुभम्

28. Dated A.D. 1932 it also records loan transaction between a 'cremation trust' and a member of the same.

श्री:

१. लीषितम धनिक नाम भा -

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२. दगाउं ओलालाई गनेश

३. सीगुठीको नाईक घनविर

४. पंचसमुचय धन वैहोरी -

५. नीकनाम सोही सहर गो -

६. लम्ढी तोल वस्ने गुठी भी -

७. त्रका भीमलाल पलीषो -

८. लले कर्जा लीया नगत् मो -

९. हरू ६।७५ नउँ रूपैया पच -

१०. हतर पैसा करजा लीया वा -

११. वत् यस्मीती अघी मेरा वावु

१२. सीघी वीलासले कर्जा ली -

१३. षायेको मो साहु सकार ग -

१४. रेको हो सो रूपैयाको व्या -

१५. ज सयकर वर्ष १ को दसउँन

१६. का हीसाफले षावा रूपैया

१७. नवुझाया सम व्याज वुझाइ व -

१८. सुंला संम्वत् १०८ (?) मार्गसि -

१९. र वदी ४ रोज १ को गु सीको

२०. नालाई दानपत्र गरी गुठीमा रा -

२१. खेको वाहेक गरी मेरा मनो -

२२. मान षुसी राजीसंग पालो परने

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२३. रामभगत् तालभा मदेल्का घ -

२४. रमा वसि तमसुः लेषी नाईके

२५. धनवीर पंच समुभयलाई दी -

२६. यूं इंती सम्वत् १९८९ साल

२७. पौष १ गते रोज ५ शुभम्

29. This undated record enlists utensils retained by a cremation trust.

१. सिगुठीतया तवगुवसुजाया तय -

२. सिल --------------------

तपसिल

१. पुजामाजोलंछीया थान - ५

२. भुपा - १ चीषोला - १

३. घवो षोला १ उथां थाला १

४. ताहापचा १

५. ल्वािटा गोल - २

६. सिजया ताहाप - १

७. कांस षोला गोल - २२

८. वोकत्वा गोल - १

९. वयायलं - १

१०. वुझ्रु - ४

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११. पीतले आष्षोला गोटा - ४

१२. घलौत सुकुना - १

१३. सह्मे षोला - १

१४. घलौते देवाचा - १

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Part - Three

Dancing Shiva & Newars

(नाट्येश्वर or नास: देओ)

Newars in the Kathmandu valley vigourously profess the culture of Nrityanatha or the Dancing Shiva. Lord Shiva, worshipped in any form gives generously everything the worshipper wishes. But the Newars apparently worship the lord for two reasons:

i. Musical and dancing proficiency

ii. Acquiring riches (?)

Everywhere in the Newar localities in the urban (and also in rural) areas there stands a brick-made altar type symbolic place of worship.

Part - Four

Old Newari Works+ in D. Wright's Collection*

1. A.D. 1784 (NS. 904) - Newari commentary of Sragdhara Stuti.
2. A.D. 1859 (NS. 979) - Newari Translation of Namasangiti.
3. A.D. 1845 (NS. 965) - Newari Translation of Buddhi Chanakya.
4. ? - Newari Translation of Nama Sangiti.
5. A.D. 1846 (NS. 966) - Newari notes on Sragdhara Stotra.
6. ? - Newari Hitopadesha.
7. ? - Newari songs.

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* In the Cambridge University Library collection.

\+ History of Nepal, 3rd ed. Calcutta, 1966, pp. 220, 228.

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8. ? - Svayambhu Purana in Newari.

9. A.D. 1675 (NS. 795) - Betal Pachisi in Sanskrit and Newari.

10. A.D. 1386 (NS. 506) - Amarkosha with Newari (Parbatiya?) translation.

Part - Five

Notes on Newars

Newars as traders

"Newar's innate business ability has placed practically the entire trade of the country in their hands." - Northey - Morris, Gurkhas, 1927, p. 147.

Newar professions

"It should be noted that amongst Newars professions and occupations are hereditary, and the members of any particular craft may not encroach upon the professional rights of another." - Northey - Morris, Gurkhas, p. 163.

Newar civilization's relation to India

"The balance of the available evidence is inclined to support the theory that it is to India, rather than to Tibet or China, that the Newars owe, not only their religious and social organisation, but also the greater portion of their material culture as well. Prof. Levi makes no attempt to disguise the fact that the beginnings of Newar culture and civilization owed their creation to the influence of India." - Northey - Morris, Gurkhas, p. 164.

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Kaita Puja of Newars

"A Newar child is not considered to be fully admitted into the Newar caste until it has performed the ceremony of Kaita Puja. This consists in showing it, in the form of a ceremony, the correct method of girding on the Kaita or loincloth, and on its conclusion the Newar boy is considered of age and must from that time onwards conform to all the rules dictated by caste." - Northey - Morris, Gurkhas, p. 177.

Mock - marriage of Newar girls

"At any time between the ages of five and twelve all Newar girls are married to a Bel fruit. In order to bring this about, the date of consecration of some such structure as a temple must first be ascertained by parents who have daughters of marriageable age.

On the day in question the virgins fast during the morning, and having bathed and arrayed themselves in clean clothes, repair to the spot where the particular edifice is situated. Arrived there, they go through a small ceremony, after which they return to their homes; but during this day they may eat nothing but fruit. On the following day they return to the appointed temple, and the Kanyadan, or giving in marriage of the virgin to the Bel fruit, is performed. Each girl is given a Bel fruit with four or five inches of stalk attached to it; and the officiating priest then performs the Sankalpa ceremony. The parents of the girls put the fruit into their daughter's hands, who in their

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turn deposit it in a brass plate provided for this purpose, and this concludes the ceremony.

Amongst Newars, widows are allowed to remarry, contrary to the custom, which does not permit the other races of Nepal to remarry, as a Newar girl is never really a widow, for the Bel fruit to which she was originally married is presumed to be always in existence." - Northey - Morris, Gurkhas, pp. 177-78; 181.

Newar civilization

"For many centuries the Newars formed the sole cultivated race, with a civilization of their own, of this part of the Himalayas, and, to this day, all arts and crafts and trade have been in their hands. During the whole of this period, this tract of the Himalayas has been occupied by different tribes of more or less barbaric hillmen, and it was not until many centuries after Newar civilization had been established that these hillmen showed any signs of corporate government." - C.G. Bruce (Foreword to Northey - Morris - Gurkhas, 1927, 1974, p. xii).

Newar's clan

"Upto the present day, and as far back as authentic history goes, the valley has been occupied by a Mongoloid clan known as the Newars. This race, owing no doubt to a desire to justify itself in the presence of orthodox Hinduism, claims that it is of Aryan descent, and connected with the Nairs of Southern India, a claim, however, which has never

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been fully substantiated." – C.G. Bruce (Foreword to Northey – Morris – Gurkhas, 1927, 1974, p. xii).

<u>Newari language and literature</u>

"Of these Newari is the most important; for it alone passesses a literature. Referring to it, Sten Konow[1] says:

> "Buddhism was introduced into Nepal at a very early date. The sacred books of the Nepalese Buddhists were written in Sanskrit, and that language became the principal vehicle of Nepalese literature. Newari was however, also used for literary purposes at a comparatively early period. Most Newari books are, according to Hodgson, translations and comments from and upon the Sanskrit Literature current in Nepal. We also find works on the history of the country, Sanskrit – Newari dictionaries, and so forth, and in some Nepalese plays state directions are written in Newari. The oldest Newari manuscript as yet known was written in the 14th century. It is a Vamshavali, and chronicles the chief events in the history of Nepal from A.D. 1056 till 1388. We do not know how long before that time Newari had been used as a literary language, and, on the whole, our knowledge about Newari literature is very unsatisfactory." – <u>R.L. Turner</u> (Northey – Morris – Gurkhas, 1927, 1974, p. 67).

1 Linguistic Survey of India, Vol. III. Pt. i. pp. 179.

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Part - Six

Newari language development committee

Various 50 social (literary ?) organisations met on August 19, 1979 (Bhadau, 3, 2035) and set up a 13 member '<u>Nepal Bhasha Mankah Khalah</u>' collective committee for the development of Newari language. The committee is constituted by the following persons:

1. Chairman - Padma Ratna Tuladhar, Editor - Nepal Bhasha Patrika.
2. Vice-Chairman - Durgalal Shrestha.
3. Secretary - Krishna Sundar Malla.
4. Asst. Secretary - Dil Ratna Shakya.

<u>Treasurers</u>

5. Koshilal Shrestha
6. Ganesh Sayami
7. Kamal Prasad Joshi

<u>Publicity Secretaries</u>

8. Dabal Kazi Tuladhar
9. Raja Shakya

<u>Organising Secretaries</u>

10. Ram
11. Hari Krishna Manandhar
12. Shrikrishna 'Anu'

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SANSKRIT STUDIES

Section - One

Nepal's Contributions to SANSKRIT LITERATURE (One)

Propagation and development of Sanskrit in Nepal are not yet dealt with by historians. This aspect relates to our achievements in the field of intellectualism and its consequences in socio-economic and political spheres.

In Nepal Antiquary we will present serially informations relating to the subject and try to reconstruct the history of Sanskrit in Nepal.

Part One

During circa first century A.D. Sanskrit language was the state language of Nepal under the Licchavi Kings and the trend continued upto 15th century. After the 15th century local languages like Nepali and Newari were introduced in several states as the language of administration though Sanskrit was not deprived of its high position as a language of civilization, culture and politics.

Section - Two

Here we reproduce two sets of hynnical verses in Sanskrit supposed to have been composed by two Malla Kings of the Kathmandu Valley.

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• A.D. 1655

Composed by Pratapa Malla, king of the Kantipur Kingdom.

श्री श्री श्री पशुपतये नमः ।।

जटाधस्तटालम्बिगंगाप्रवाहं

स्फुरन्नेत्रतेजष्कृतानंगदाहं ।।

चितामस्मभिर्भूषिताशेषदेहं

पशूनां पतिं भव्यरूपं भजेहं ।। १ ।।

हिमानीगिरिद्रोहिरूपं दधानं

भवानीमुखालोकने सावधानं ।।

दशग्रिवसम्पत्समूहे निदानं

पशूनां पतिं भव्यरूपं भजेहं ।। २ ।।

त्रिशूलत्रसत्त्रैपुरप्रौढशत्रुं

पिनाकप्रभानन्दितानन्तमित्रं ।।

महेन्द्रादिवृन्दारकाज्ञातकृत्यं

पशूनां पतिं भव्यरूपं भजेहं ।। ३ ।।

भुजंगाधिनाथोपवीताभिरामं

महाकालिकालिंगनोद्दामकामं ।।

लसन्नीलकंठद्युतिद्योतितांगं

पशूनां पतिं भव्यरूपं भजेहं ।। ४ ।।

द्विषद्दैत्यमुंडावलीहृद्यहारं

कृपावारिसंप्लावितस्वीयभृत्यं ।।

मुदा स्वीकृतोद्दामकैरातकृत्यं

पशूना पतिं भव्यरूपं भजेहं ।। ५ ।।

कुठारं वरं दद्दा हस्ते प्रशस्तं

कुरंगाभयं वामपाणौ स्पृशन्तं ।।

• Abhilekh Sangraha, 3. 2018, pp 9-10.

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रतीनायकं वाञ्छान्त्या हसन्तं
पशूनां पतिं भव्यरूपं भजेहं ।। ६ ।।
रविन्द्वग्निनेत्रैर्ज्जगद्योतयन्तं
मुहुन्नर्तनैष्किन्नरीम्मोदयन्तं ।।
दृगन्तैस्सुरस्त्रीमन: क्षोभयन्तं
पशूनां पतिं भव्यरूपं भजेहं ।। ७ ।।
दुकूलं परित्यज्य कृत्तिम्वसानं
विमानं विहायाश्रयन्तं श्मशानं ।।
उमासंगमे योगिनामाप्युनूनं
पशूनां पतिं भव्यरूपं भजेहं ।। ८ ।।
क्वीन्द्रप्रतापक्षितीशोक्तमेत
न्महेशाष्टक यष्पठत्यैकचित्त: ।।
करे तस्य सर्व्वा महासिद्धय: स्यु :
शिवप्रीतिमाप्नोति गुह्येश्वरीश: ।। ९ ।।

A.D. 1708

Composed by Bhupatindra Malla (?), King of the Bhaktapur.

श्री ३ महेश्वराय नम: ।।
तत: स्तोत्रं ।।
पुरारे स्मरारे महादेव शम्भो
विभो पन्नगाधीशहारामिराम: ।।
शिवाकान्त दोर्लेशी चन्द्रार्द्धमौले
प्रभो पाहि दीनं नृपं भूपतीन्द्रं ।।
उपेन्द्रादिदेवै: सदा सेव्यमान

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स्त्वमेवासि दीनैकवन्द्यो महेश:
महीचन्द्रकीलालवायुत्रादिमूर्ते
प्रभो पाहि दीनं नृपं भूपतीन्द्रं ।।
चिरं किन्नरै: सादरं गीयमानं
मुदा सिद्धगन्धर्ववृन्दैकवन्द्य: ।।
लसन्नागचर्मा वृताङ्गो गिरीश:
प्रभो पाहि दीनं नृपं भूपतीन्द्रं ।।
स्फुरद्भालनेत्रो जटाजूटमौले
सदा कालकूटोल्लसन्नीलकण्ठ: ।।
परां जान्हवीं मौलिना संदधान :
प्रभो पाहि दीनं नृपं भूपतीन्द्रं ।।
इमं स्तोत्रं पठेन्नित्यं श्री दोलेश्वरसन्निधौ
प्राप्नुयाद्विपुलां सिद्धिमन्ते शिवपुरं व्रजेत ।।
इति श्री दोलेश्वरमहादेवस्य स्तोत्रं सम्पूर्णं ।।

• Abhilekh Sangraha, 4. V.S. 2018, pp. 12-13.

• This refers the Temple of Doleshvar Mahadeva, situated near Bhaktapur. The Ins. refers reconstruction of the temple by the same King.

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Section Three

Pandit Kulanidhi Sharma

Kulanidhi Sharma is known to us as a compiler of two digestive works on religious rites (Karmakanda) - Karmakanda-Nibandhan and Nityakarma Prakashika. The first was compiled under the orders of a famous Sena king Mukunda Sena (II ?) of the Palpa kingdom. The second was also compiled under the orders of a Sena king Tribikrama Sena of the Tanahun kingdom. Both the kings were contemporaries of king Prithvi Narayan Shah of Gorkha, of the late 18th century.

कर्मकाण्डनिवन्धन (कर्मकाण्डप्रकाशिका)

वन्दे गणपतिं कर्मसाक्षिणं जगदंविकाम् ।।
श्रीशानं जानकीजानिमपि सावरणामरम् ।। १ ।।
श्री सेनान्वयसागरे समजनि श्री मन्मुकुन्दाभिधो ।।
यः पूर्णद्विजराज इत्यथ जनस्याल्हादको नित्यशः ।।
यद्दानोदकसंप्लुताक्षितिरितित्यम्रोदकापेक्षका
नाभूंवन्विवुधा अहर्दिनमहोहृष्यंति भूकर्षका ः ।। ३ ।।
तद्वंशे नृपतिर्नाम्नाऽमरसेनो वभूव ह ।
गन्धर्वसेनस्तत्पुत्रश्चत्वारस्तत्सुताः स्मृताः ।। ३ ।।
उद्योतसेनस्तज्ज्यायां ल्लक्ष्मी नारायणोपरः ।।

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तृतीयो मेदिनीसेनो महावीर: कनिष्टक: ।। ४ ।।
लक्ष्मी नारायणो जात: पुत्र: श्री रघुवीरक : ।।
सोमदत्तप्रतापाद्या मेदिनीसेनसूनत: ।। ५ ।।
श्रीमानुद्योतसेनस्तु यद्योतद्योतिता दिश: ।।
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सोयं नाम्ना शूरवीराग्रसेन:

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तदनुज: सचिव: करवीरको

र्णवसद्दड्0 मतिनिम्नतया तु स: ।।

हिमवता वलतुंगतया समो

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शूरवीरो महावीरो रघुवीर इमे त्रय: ।। २१ ।।

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श्री मुकुन्दाज्ञया विद्वत्कुलाग्रनिधि शर्मणा ।।

कृतिरारभ्यते सम्यक्कर्मकाण्डनिवन्धने ।। २६ ।।

कातीयपारस्करगृह्य सूत्रव्याख्यातृ

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नानास्मृतिपद्धतीनां
वुध्वा मतं विश्वजनीनकर्म
काण्डं तु शान्त्यादियुतं तनोमि ।। २७ ।।
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तथाप्यस्य विशेषोक्तिं केचिद्विज्ञातुमीशते ।। २८ ।।

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श्रीमन्मुकुंदसेनस्य विद्वन्नृपशिरोमणेः ।।
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यद्यन्नाम निवद्धंते भूपवंशादिवर्णने ।।
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वलीविराजमान मानोन्नत श्रीमन्महाराजा
धिराज श्री मुकुंदसेनवर्मणा कारिते श्री कुलनिधि
शर्मणा विरचिते कर्मकाण्डनिवंधने
xxx तृतीयपरिच्छेदः समाप्त ।।

These quotations are taken from an unpublished and undated manuscript of 53 pages in Acharya Thesharaj Regmi's collection.

नित्यकर्मप्रकाशिका

प्रारम्भ
गुरूगिरिणपान् नत्वा
नित्यकर्मप्रकाशिकाम्

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स्मृतिभ्य: सारमुद्धृत्य
निवध्नामि समासत: ।।
अन्त्य
राजचूडामणिर्यो हि दिश: पूरितदिग्विल: ।
राजते मानदो मित्रवुधयो: श्रीत्रिविक्रम : ।।
तदाज्ञाकारिणो विद्वत्कुलाग्रनिधिशर्मण: ।
कृति: संपूर्णतां याता नित्यकर्म्मप्रकाशिका ।।
इति श्रीमन्महाराजाधिराज पार्वतविषयाधिपति
श्रीमत्त्रिविक्रमसेनप्रभ्वाज्ञया कुलनिधि शर्मणा विरचिता
नित्यकर्म्मप्रकाशिका समाप्ता ।

Published and edited by Prabhakari & Co. Benares, 1902. p. 81, corrected and enlarged by Pandit Muralidhar Jha.

On Vedic ritual

The following is a very small text on Vedic ritual named Pavitreshti.

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श्री गणेशाय नम: ।। अथ पवित्रेष्टि: ।। सा च पर्वणि कार्या ।। खंडपर्वणि तु प्रकृत्यन (न्) तरं सद्य एवाखंडपर्वण्यपि पूर्वेद्युरेव विकृतिं कृत्वा प्रकृत्यन्वाधानं कार्यमित्यूक्तं तंत्ररत्ने ।। उदगयनआपूर्यमाणपक्षो कृत्तिकादिविशाखांतेषु देवनक्षत्रेषु रेवत्यां वा कार्यचिह्नकालत्वं सद्यो वा प्रातरग्निहोत्र हुत्वा यजमान: स्नानादिपंचकं

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कुर्याद् ऋत्विजस्वानादिचतुष्टयं कुर्युः ।। पुण्याहे अग्निपवमानादयः प्रीयंतामिति विशेषः ।। ततः गार्हपत्यस्य पश्चात्प्राक्कूलान्दर्भान्संस्तीर्य तेषु प्राङ्मुखो यजमानमुपविश्य जयति पाः पुरस्तादित्यादि निविष्टनमित्यंतं जपित्वा देशकालौ संकीर्त्य एनोनिवर्हणद्वारा श्रीपरमेश्वरप्रीत्य

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पवित्रेष्ट्यायक्ष्य इति मं (त्र) केन सात्रिः संकल्पमते त्रिरुवे: ।। तन्मक्रध्यतामित्यादि ओं तथेत्यंतमुक्त्वा पवित्रेष्टिसंबन्धिहविः व्रीहिमयः पुरोशाद्रव्य आज्यं च पंच प्रयाजाः अग्नीषोमावाज्यभागौ अग्निः पवमानः सरस्वतीप्रिया अग्निः पावकः सविता सत्यप्रसवः अग्निः शुचिः वायुर्नियुत्वान् अग्निर्व्रतपति : विष्णुः शिपिविष्टः देवताः अग्निः स्विष्टकृदित्यादि श्वः सद्यो वा यक्ष्य इत्यंतं ततः अस्यां पवित्रेष्ट्यामध्वर्युं त्वा वृण इत्यध्वर्यादीन् वृत्वाऽन्वाधानादि इध्मसन्नह्नांतं इध्मसंनह्ने ततस्त्वां त्रयोविंशतिधिसुहः वेदं कृत्वा (?)

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विरमति द्वयहकालपदो अथ प्रातर्हुतेग्निहोत्रे गार्हपत्ये स्मार्तवदाज्यं सस्तृग (?) चतुर्होतारं कूश्मांडहोमं सारस्वतहोमं च एतत् प्रथमप्रयोगे प्रकृतौ तथादृष्टत्वात् पाणिसंमर्शनान्पात्रासादने चतुश्वत्वारिंश कपालानीति विशेष: ।। ब्रह्मवरणांते गार्हपत्ये स्मार्तवदाज्यं संस्कृत्य चि चतुर्गृहीतं गृहीत्वाऽहवनीये जुहोत्यन्वारब्ध यजमाने येन देवाः पवित्रेण तुमा स्वाहेति ऊपरं चतुर्गृहीतं गृहीत्वा प्राजापत्यं पवित्र महे स्वाहा ।। अपरं चतुउटहीतं गृहीत्वा इंद्रः सुनीती पुनातु स्वाहेति ३ अथ पृष्ठ्यास्तरणादिसमानमानिर्वापात् ।। निर्वापे देवस्य त्वा हस्ताभ्यां

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मग्नये पवमानाय जुष्टं निर्वपामीति चतुरो मुष्टीन्निर्वपति देवस्य त्वा हस्ताभ्यामग्नये पावकाय नुष्टन्निर्वयामीति देवस्य त्वा हस्ताभ्यामग्नये शुचये जु देवस्य त्वा हस्ताभ्या

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मग्नये व्रतपतये जु देवस्य त्वा हस्ताभ्यामग्ने वैश्वानराय जुष्टं निर्वपामीति निरूप्य ततः समानमाप्रोक्षणात् तत्र विशेषः देवस्य त्वा हस्ताभ्यामग्नये पवमानाय वो जुष्टं प्रोक्षाम्यग्नये पावकायाग्नये शुचयेग्नये व्रतपतयेग्नये वैश्वानराय ततः कृष्णाजिनादिसमानमाधिवपनात् मंत्रे विशेषः। देवस्य त्वा हस्ताभ्यामग्नये पवमानाय जुष्टमधिवपाम्यग्नये पावकायाग्नये शु।

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चयेग्नये व्रतपतयेग्नये वैश्वानराय।। ततः कपालोपधानातं समानं तत्र विशेषः। पुरोडाशचतुष्टयार्थं अष्टौ कपालान्यूधाय पंचमाय द्वादशकपा (ला ?) न्युपदधाति संवपना (न्) तं समानं मंत्रे विशेषः। देवस्य त्वां हस्ताभ्यामग्नये पवमानाय जुष्ट संवपाम्यग्नये पावकायाग्नये शुचयेग्नये व्रतपतयेग्नये वैश्वानराय।। हविरूद्वासना (न्) तं समानं यथादैवतं पुरोडाशमभिधारयाति ततः दूरामूतिरित्यादिध्रुवाभिधारणातं समानं तत्र विशेषः।। ध्रुवामभिघार्य पुरोडाशमभिघार्य पुनर्ध्रुवाममिधारयति एवं तं तं पुरोडाशमभिधार्य पुनः पुनर्ध्रुवाममि धारयेत्। प्रकृतौ आज्यभागार्थाभिधारणातिरेकेणा।-।

<u>Folio - 4 A</u>

पांशु याजार्थं पुनर्ध्रुवाभि धारणस्य दृष्टत्वात्। ततः आज्य भागाविष्ठानुदङ० त्याक्रम्य पुरोडाशमवघन्नाह अग्नये पवमानायानुवूहीत्येवं सर्वत्र।। पूर्वार्द्धादवदायापरार्द्धादवघति अभिधारयति प्रत्यनक्का त्याक्रम्याश्राव्यप्रत्याश्रावित आह अग्नि पवमानं यजेति वषट्कृते जुहोति एवं सर्वत्र।। यजमानः अग्नये पवमानायेदं अग्नेः पवमा (न) स्याहं देवयज्यया शुचिः पूतो मेध्यो विपाप्मा ब्रह्मवर्चस्यन्न। दो भूयासं।। एतदेवानुमंत्रणं सर्वपुरोडा।-। शभागेषु ततः उदङ० त्याक्रम्य ध्रौवाज्यमवघन्नाह सरस्वत्यै प्रियायै इत्युपा श्वनुवूही त्यूच्चैः तत आ।-।

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श्राव्य प्रत्याश्रावित आह सरस्वतीं प्रियामित्युमा श्रुयजेत्युच्चैः वषट्कृते जुहोति य सरस्वत्यै प्रियाया इदं दधिरस्यदव्यो भूयासंमाप्मानं दसैय एवं सर्वत्रोपांशुयागेषु उदङ० त्याक्रम्य पुरोडाशमवधन्नाह अग्नये पावकायानुवूहीत्याश्राव्य प्रत्याश्रावित आह अग्नि पावकं यजवषट्कृते जुहोति य अग्नये पावकायेदं अग्ने? पावकस्याहं देवयज्यमाशु उदङ० त्याक्रम्य ध्रौवाज्यमवधन्नाहसवित्रे सत्यप्रसवायोपा शिवत्यादि प्रत्याश्राविते सवितारं सत्यप्रसवमित्युमा शुयजेत्युच्चैर्वषट्कृते जुहोति य सवित्रे सत्यप्रसवायेदं दव्यि उदङ०क्रम्य पु.शाव ह अग्न । - ।

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ये शुचयेनुवूहीत्यादिप्रत्याश्राविते अग्नि शुचिं यजवषट्कृते जुहोति य अग्नये शुचय इ. अग्नेः शुचेरहं देवयज्यमा शु. उदङ० त्याक्रम्य ध्रौवाज्यमवधन्नाह वायवे नियुत्वते उपा शिवत्यादिप्रत्याश्राविते वायुनियुत्वं तमित्युमा शुयजेत्युच्चैर्वषट्कृते जुहोति य वायवे नियुत्वत इदं दव्यिरस्यद उदङ० त्याक्रम्य पुरो अग्नये वृतयेनुवूहीत्यादि प्रत्याश्राविते अग्नि वृतपतिं यजेति वषट्कृते जुहोति य अग्नये वृतपतय इदं अग्नेर्वृत पतेरहं देवयज्यया शु उदङ० त्याक्रम्य ध्रौवाज्यमवधन्नाह विष्णावे शिपिविष्टायोपा शिवत्यादि प्रत्याश्राविते विष्णु शिपिविष्टमित्युमा शुयजेत्युच्चैर्वषट्कृते जुहोति य विष्णावे शिपिविष्टायेदं दव्यिरस्यदव्योभूयासं उदङ० त्याक्रम्य पुरोडाश अग्नये वैश्वानरायानुवूहीत्यादि प्रत्याश्राविते अग्नि वैश्वानरं यजे ।-।

Folio - 5 B

ति वषट्कृते जुहोति य अग्नये वैश्वानरायेदं अग्नेर्वैश्वानरस्याहं देवयज्ययाशु उदङ० त्याक्रम्य ध्रौवाज्यमवधन्नाहदधिक्राव्या इत्युमा शु इत्यादि प्रत्याश्राविते दधिक्रावाण मित्युमा शुयजेत्युच्चैर्वषट्कृते जुहोति य दधिक्राव्ण इदं दव्यिरस्य दव्यो शु. उदङ० त्याक्रम्य स्विष्टकृते अवधन्नाहाग्नये स्विष्टकृतेनुवूहीति दक्षिणस्य पुरोडाशस्यो ।-।

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तराद्वात्सकृदवधति ध्रौवाज्यादेकवारमेवावद्यतिनपंचवारं अनेकयागसाधनद्रव्यस्य स्विष्टकृदवदानमेकवारमेव कार्यं अविभागात्तु शेषस्य सर्वान् प्रत्यविशिष्टत्वादिति भगवता जैमिनिना उक्तत्वात् ।। अन्ये प्रतिपुरोडाशावदानानतरं सकृत् सकृदित्याहु: ।। तत: पुरोडाशमेव उत्तराहर्दात् सकृत् सकृदवधति द्विरमि धारयति न पार्वण होमौ प्रकृतौ समुदायापूर्वं प्रत्युत्वातयो: ।। विकृतौ दभावेतन्निवृत्ते: ।। तत:

Folio - 6 A

स्रुवेणापूर्वाज्यादाज्यस्थाल्यास्थ्यादा जुहुमात् ।। पवमान: सुवर्जन इत्येतेनानुवाकेन प्रत्यृचं तत: श्राव्य प्रत्याश्राविते अग्नि स्विष्टकृतं यजेति वषट् ते जुहोति य त्यागनुमंत्रेण प्रसिद्ध समानमामन्वाहार्यासादानात् अन्वाहार्यमासाद्य हिरण्यं ददाति ऋत्विज: अयं व ओदन इदं वो हिरण्यं च यथाभागं प्रतिगृहीध्वं ब्रह्मणा ऊं दानं अग्नये हिरण्यं ताभ्याममृतत्वमश्यामिति प्रतिग्रहमंत्र: ।। समानमोज्जिति वाचनाद ।। तत्र विशेष: ।। अग्नेरसोमस्या अग्ने: पवमानस्याह सरस्वत्या: प्रियाया अह अग्ने पावकस्याह सवितु: सत्यप्रसवस्याह अग्ने शुचेरह वायोर्नियुत्वतोह अग्नेर्व्रत पतेरह विष्णो शिपिविष्टस्माह अग्नेर्वैश्वानरस्याह दधिक्राव्णोहमुज्जिति मनूज्जेषं (?)।। देवानामाज्यमानामित्यादि समानं कर्मापत्नी संयाजेभ्य: । पत्नीसंयाजेषु गृहपतियागात्पूर्वं स्रुवाहुतीरूपजुहोति यद्देवादेवहेडनमित्येतेनानुवाकेन प्रत्यृचं ।। तत: गृहपतियागादि पुनरात्त्वंशनवर्ज्यं ब्राह्मणातर्पणातं समानं ।। तन्मध्ये विशेष: ।। अगन्मपापद्मायं पापद्मायमान्म संद्दशस्त इत्यादि सतिष्ठत रुपेष्टि :।। दश विप्रा भोज्या: ।। श्री राम ।।

Part Three

Palmistry

Durlabharaj - Samudrika Shastra, Hindi Translation - Radhakrishna Mishra of Argalapura, Laksmivenkateshvar Press, Kalyan - Mumbai, VS 1976, (A.D. 1919) p. 203 - particulars follow.

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सामुद्रतिलक or पुंस्त्रीलक्षणम्

by Durlabharaja

1. Invocation

श्रीपतिनाभिप्रभवः कनकच्छायः प्रयच्छतु शिवं वः ।
कल्पादिसृष्टिहेतुः पद्मासनसंश्रितो देवः ।। १ ।।
स्फुरदेकलक्षणमपि त्रैलोक्यलक्षणं वपुर्यस्याः ।
अविकलशब्दब्रह्म ब्राह्मी सा देवता जयति ।। २ ।।

2. Origin of Palmistry

The ocean-god Samudra first wrote on Palmistry seeing the extra-ordinary and supernatural physique of Lord Vishnu and Goddess Laksmi who reside on snakes over the ocean.

पुरुषोत्तमस्य लक्ष्म्या सम निजोत्सङ्गमधिशयानस्य ।
शुभलक्षणानि दृष्ट्वा क्षणं समुद्रः पुरा दध्यौ ।। ३ ।।

इत्थं विचिन्त्य सुचिरं स्वहृदि समुद्रेण सम्यगवगम्या
नृस्त्रीलक्षणशास्त्रं रचयाचक्रे तदादि तथा ।। ८ ।।

3. Other old writers on the subject

तदापि नारदलक्षकवराहमाण्डव्यषण्मुखप्रमुखैः ।
रचितं क्वाचित्प्रसङ्गात्पुरुषस्त्रीलक्षणं किञ्चित् ।। ६ ।।
तदनन्तरमिह भुवने ख्यातं स्त्रीपुंसलक्षणज्ञानम् ।
दुर्बोधं तन्महदिति जडमतिभिः खण्डतां नीतम् ।। १० ।।
सामुद्रमङ्गलक्षणमिति सामुद्रिकमिदं हि देहवताम् ।
प्रथममवाप्य समुद्रः कृतवानिति................ ।। १३ ।।

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श्री भोजनृपसुमन्तप्रभृतीनामग्रतोपि विद्यन्ते ।
सामुद्रीकशास्त्राणि प्रायो गहनानि तानि परम् ।। ११ ।।

4. Durlabharaja makes digest

खण्डीकृतानि च पुनः पिण्डीकृत्याखिलानि तान्यधुना ।
सामुद्रिकं शुभाशुभमिह किंचिद्वच्मि संक्षेपात् ।। १२ ।।

5. Durlabharaja's ancestry

अत्रास्ति कोपि वंशः प्राग्वाटाख्यस्त्रिलोकविख्यातः ।
नृपसंपदि वृद्धौ वा वालम्बनयष्टिरभवद्यः ।। १ ।।
आसीत्तत्र विचित्र श्रीमद्वाहिल्लसंज्ञया ज्ञातः ।
व्यवकरणपदामात्यो नृपतेः श्री मामदेवस्य ।। २ ।।
समजनि तदंगजन्मा प्रथितः श्रीराजपाल इति नाम्ना ।
प्रतिपक्षद्विपसिंहः श्री नृसिंहः सुतस्तस्य ।। ३ ।।
श्रीमान् दुर्लभराजस्तदपत्यं वुद्धिधाम सुकविरभूत् ।
यं श्रीकुमारपालो महत्तमं क्षितिपतिं कृतवान् ।। ४ ।।
प्रक्षालयितुम्मलमिव वाणी मज्जति चतुर्विधाम्बुधिषु ।
यस्य विलासवती गजतुरंगशकुनिप्रवन्धेषु ।। ५ ।।
तेनोपज्ञातमिदं पुरूषस्त्रीलक्षण तदनु कविता ।
तस्यैव सुतेन जगद्देवेन समर्थमाचक्रे ।। ६ ।।

6. Main chapters

१. इति महत्तम श्री नरसिंहात्मजदुर्लभराजविरचिते तिलकापरनाम्नि नरस्त्रीलक्षण शास्त्रे शारीरिकाधिकारः प्रथमः - verses - 298.

२. इति श्री महत्तम श्री नृसिंहात्मजदुर्लभराजविरचिते सामुद्रतिलकाख्यमरनाम्नि नरलक्षणशास्त्रे शरीराधिकारो द्वितीयः - verses - 99.

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३. इति श्री महत्तम श्री नृसिंहात्मजदुर्लभराजविरचिते सामुद्रतिलकापरनाम्नि आवर्ताद्यधिकार स्तृतीय: ।। - verses - 46.

४. इति श्रीमहत्तम श्री नृसिंहात्मजदुर्लभराजविरचिते सामुद्रतिलकेऽपरनाम्नि नरस्त्रीलक्षणशास्त्रे संस्थानाधिकारश्चतुर्थ: ।। - verses - 188.

५. इति श्रीमहत्तम श्री नरसिंहात्मज दुर्लभराजविरचिते सामुद्रतिलकाख्येऽपरनाम्नि परूषस्त्रीलक्षणे वर्णाद्याधिकारश्चतुर्थ: ।। - verses - 149.

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HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

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Part - I

VIDEHA by F. E. Pargiter

Videha derived its name from Mathava the Videgha who colonized it according to the Satapatha Brahmana (I. IV. 1.). The passage runs thus, briefly, according to Dr. Eggeling's translation. "Mathava, the (king of) Videgha, carried Agni Vaisvanara in his mouth. The R.si. Gotama Rahugana was his family priest. When addressed (by the latter) he made no answer to him, fearing lest Agni fall from his mouth. (The priest continued to invoke Agri, and at length Agni Vaisvanara flashed forth from the king's mouth and fell down on the earth.) Mathava the Videgha was at that time on the river Sarasvati. He (Agni) thence went burning along this earth towards the east; and Gotama Rahugana and the Videgha Mathava followed after him as he was burning along. He burnt over (dried up) all these rivers. Now that (river) which is called Sada-nira flows from the northern (Himalaya) mountain; that one he did not burn over. That one the brahmans did not cross in former times, thinking it has not been burnt over by Agni Vaisvanara. Now-a-days, however, there are many brahmans to the east of it. At that time it (the land east of the Sadanira) was very uncultivated, very marshy, because it had not been tasted by Agni Vaisvanara. Now-a-days, however, it is very cultivated, for the brahmans have caused (Agni) to taste it through sacrifices. Even in late summer that (river), as it were, rages along; so cold is it, not having been burnt over by Agni Vaisvanara. Mathava the Videgha then said

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(to Agni), 'where am I to abide?' 'To the east of this river be thy abode!' said he. Even now this river forms the boundary of the Kosalas and Videhas; fore these are the Mathavas".

Sada-nira means "the river that is always full of water". Sayana says it is the river Karatoya, the modern Kurattee which flows through the Bogra district; and Dr. Muir (Sansk. Texts. II. 419-422) and Dr. Eggeling prefer to identify it with the Gandaki, the modern Gandak. Sayana's explanation must be mistaken, because there can be no doubt Videha could never have been east of the Kurattee. Nor can the river be well identified with the Gandaki, because they are mentioned as distinct rivers in Sabhaparva, XIX. 794. This passage is noticed by Dr. Muir. Though it is hardly intelligible in its description of the route taken by Krishna, Arjuna and Bhima in going from the Kurus to Magadha, unless they took a zigzag course eastward, south-westward and again eastward, in order to avert suspicion before finally making for Magadha; still it indicates plainly that the Gandaki and Sadanira were different rivers. Moreover the Gandaki flows through the country which has always been considered to be Videha, and could not therefore have been its western boundary.

It seems then that the Sadanira must lie further to the west, and it should probably be identified with the Rapti. I have not been able to find any Sanskrit name for Rapti. Lassen call it the Ajitavati (Ind. Alt. Map.), but this name is not in the dictionary, nor have I met

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with it anywhere. This identification then fills up a blank and agrees with the well-known situation of Videha. It offers also an explanation of the marshy nature of ancient Videha, viz; the Gandak flows through the middle of the country, it has always been liable to shift its course greatly, its numerous channels intersect the country, and its floods would have rendered the soil extremely marshy.

A further consideration of the facts will, I think, throw some light on this passage from the Satapatha Brahmana. Videha in ancient times must, like most other parts of India, have been more or less covered by forest, the remains of which survive at the present day along the foot of the Himalayas in the tract called the Terai, and was no doubt inhabited by aboriginal tribes such as inhabit the Terai now. The deadly malaria of such a forest is well-known, and only such tribes have been able to live in its climate. To this must be added the effect, which periodic floods from the Gandak during the rainy season must have produced in the rank vegetation of such a region. Very swampy and uncultivable would be moderate expressions to apply to it. No Arya could have ventured within it, and the only way in which Aryas could have colorized it was by felling and burning the forest down wholesale, and opening out the soil to the purifying rays of the sun. That is what (it seems to be implied) Mathava must have done.

Prof. Weber considers Agni Vaisvanara to be a personification of the sacrificial worship of the brahmans, and Dr. Muir and Dr. Eggeling

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appear to acquiesce in this interpretation; but I venture to submit that the wide import of the epithet Agni Vaisanara, "the fire that burns for all men", hardly expresses the narrow view that the brahmans would have of their own peculiar sacrificial fire. May it not rather mean "fire which is the common property of all men", that is, not sacrificial fire, but fire in its ordinary every-day uses as applied to human wants? It seems to me a distinction is implied between the Agni Vaisvanara that Mathava himself had and the sacrificial fire of the brahmans.

The explanation suggested here, regarding Agni Vaisvanara's going burning along the ground and his tasting and improving the soil, portrays with poetical force, how the fire siezed on the forests and raged along devouring them with its flames, and how it licked and scorched the pestilential soil, and so laid the marshy ground bare to the sun's parching heat.[1] The races who preceded the Aryas appear to have been forest tribes. Agni must have cleared away the primeval forests from the Saraswati to Sadanira, and there the course of the colonizing Aryas stopped, until (as seems implied) Mathava carried Agni on to the east of the latter river. It seems highly probable the forest tribes were not

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1 It is in the light of this explanation that I would interpret the curious statement in Sabhapanna, XXIX. 1078, which Dr. Muir notices, that Bhima in his conquest of Eastern India went to a jalodbhava country bordering on Himavat (ततो हिमवत पार्श्वस्‌ समभ्यत्य जलोदभवम्). In such a connexion लजोद भवम surely cannot mean "of aqueous or oceanic origin", but might well mean "reclaimed from swamp".

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acquainted with fire. They shun the bright life of the open country, and would have retreated terrified and silent into the depths of the forest; and it is noteworthy that no mention is made of any fighting before Mathava established himself there.

It has pleased the brahmans in this passage to ascribe the improvement in the land to their sacrifices, but the passage implies, as Prof. Weber observes, that they did not venture across the Sadanira till Mathava with his devouring fire had cleansed the ground before them. I would therefore suggest that we have here described how Mathava, with no doubt his comrades, burnt the forest down and began cultivating the land, and how the brahmans, finding the new tract developing into a good land, followed afterwards and soon appropriated the merit to themselves and their sacrifices. I venture to commend this explanation to those who know the country.

Videha then comprised the country from Gorakhpur on the Rapti to Darbhanga, with Kosala on the west and Anga on the east. On the north it approached the hills, and on the south it was bounded by the small kingdom of Valali. Its capital was called Mithila (Santiparva, cccxxvii. 12233-8; and Ramayana, Adikanda, XLIX. 9-16); and this name often designated the country itself, especially in the Ramayana. The people were called Videhas, Vaidehakas and also Mithilas (Vanaparva, CCLIII. 15243). It kings traced their descent from Nimi (Ramayana, Adikanda, LXXIII. 2-12) and were generally called Janaka, which seems to have been

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the ordinary royal title (Vanaparva, CXXXIII. 10637). They were often highly educated (Santiparva, CCCXXVII. 12215-25; Kausitaki Upanisad, IV. 1. Brhad Aranya Upanisad, II. i. 1, and IV. i. and ii.). Cunninghum says the capital was Janakpur, which is now a small town just within the Nepal border, north of where the Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga districts meet (Archaeological Survey Reports, XVI. 34 and map), but I have not met this name in Sanskrit works, and it is not in the dictionary.

— Pargiter, F.E. - "Ancient Countries in Eastern India", Journal, Asiatic Society of Bengal, Vol. LXVI. Pt. I. No. 2, 1897, pp. 85 ff.

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Part - II

MALLA STUDIES - One

BHIMA MALLA

Recently two scholars have been able to publish two inscriptions of Bhima Malla, otherwise recorded only in the legends in genealogies and traditional sayings.

First Dr. D.R. Regmi published the Yetkhatol, Kathmandu Shiva temple stone inscription of Bhima Malla which is dated A.D. 1643 (NS. 763).[1] This records the construction of a Shiva temple named Purneshvara after Bhima Malla's father Purna Malla. Bhima Malla had created a trust by donating 62 ropanis of land for offering daily and special occasional worship of the Shiva enshrined in the temple.

Mr. Mohan Prasad Khanal has recovered and published another inscription in the form of a copper plate dated similarly i.e. A.D. 1643 (N.S. 763) and recovered from the temple of Changu Narayan.[2] This also records a 4 ropani land grant made by Bhima Malla to offer various rituals to god Changu Narayan for the religious benefit of his deceased father Purna Malla.

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1 Regmi, D.R. - Medieval Nepal, Pt. IV. pp. 79-80.

2 Mohan Prasad Khanal - Abhilekh Sankalan - Sajha Prakashan, 2028, pp. 25-26.

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Two more texts of copper plate inscriptions bearing dates of A.D. 1640 and 1643 are being presented here. But all these four inscriptions do not present us any direct inference of Bhima Malla's political works.

Bhima Malla's position

The genealogical work (Vamshavali) makes Bhima Malla as a royal relative and a rich trader having 32 shops in the city of Kathmandu (see Appendix for the relevant portion extracted from a published one).

In all his four known documents the ruling king's (Pratapa Malla's) name is not described though Bhima Malla was a powerful aide of king Pratapa Malla as known from a contemporary note, dealt in this article elsewhere was Bhima Malla enjoying a defying character? Did Bhima Malla want to dominate king Pratapa Malla, whom he helped to usurp the throne, during the early years of Pratapa Malla's rule?

In this context we have to remember that in the Yetkhatol inscription Bhima Malla is described like a king - Shri Shri Bhima Malladeva Prabha Thakula, though this has not been repeated in other three inscriptions.

Events

In a contemporary note made in a diary Bhima Malla is recorded to have sided with the young crown prince Pratapa Malla to overthrow and

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imprison Kathmandu king Laksmi Narasimha Malla in A.D. 1641.[1] After this episode young king Pratapa Malla annexed the northern frontier districts of Kerung, Kuti and Khasa with the help of Bhima Malla to expand the Tibetan trade.[2] But in A.D. 1649 (V.S. 1706 Paush Shukla 8 Somavar) Pratapa Malla caused Bhima Malla's murder[3] because of his high ambitious (?).

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1 G.B. Bajracharya - Hanuman Dhoka Rajdurbar, T.U. 2033, p. 20.

2 D.V. Bajracharya, T.B. Shrestha - Dolakhako Aitihasik Ruparakha pp. 40-41.

3. Mohan Prasad Khanal - Abhilekh Sankalan, p. 24.

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Bhima Malla's unpublished copperplate inscription dated N.S. 760 (A.D. 1640)

१. ॐ अद्य ब्रह्मणो द्वितीयपराधे श्वेतवाराहकल्पे वैवस्वमनो अष्टाविंशतित -
२. मस्य चतुर्युगस्य कल्पे पृथमपादे जम्बुद्विपे भरतषण्डे भारतवर्षे हिमव -
३. तदक्षिणपादे नेपालदेसे श्री श्री श्री पशुपतिसंनिधाने वासुकिक्षेत्रे वाग्मत्यां
४. पश्चिमकुले श्री ३ विष्णुमत्यां पूर्वकुने श्री श्री श्री पशुपतिस्थाल इत्वं पुण्यभु -
५. मौ ।। ।। पौषमासे शुक्लपक्षे पूर्णमास्यां तिथौ पुनर्वसुनक्षत्रे वैधृतिजो -
६. गे जथाकर्णमुहूर्तके आदित्यवार मकरासिगते सवितरी मिथुनरासिग -
७. ते चन्द्रमसि ।। मकसंक्रांतौ महापर्वदिने श्री श्री श्री पशुपतिसंनिधाने पृतिहं
८. पृस्थापरिमितान्नमतिथि भ्यौ दाययितुं पितु श्री श्री पुरणमल्लदेवस्य नाम्ना पु-
९. त्रेन श्री श्री भिममल्लदेवेन श्री श्री श्री पशुपति पृितेर्थं साद्धद्वात्रिंशद्रोपनी
१०. परिमितं स्तनयानामक्षेत्रं संप्रदत्तांमस्मिन्नर्थे न्यथाकर्ता पंचमहापा -
११. तकी भविष्यति तेस्मिन्नर्थे साक्षिन आदित्यादयो देवा इति आनेन
१२. कृतपुन्नेन श्री श्री श्री पशुपतिश्वर पृीतिरस्तु अत परं देशभाषा स्था -
१३. नस्य पश्चिमदिशि पृवेशे वागोदकुसिसुन पाषोलक्षेत्रनामसंज्ञकं श्री -
१४. श्री राजकुलक्षेत्रेन पश्चिमतो उत्तरतश्च मयासिंह आचार्यकस्य क्षेत्रे -
१५. न पूर्वता मार्गेन दक्षिणतो येतेषां मध्ये साद्धद्वात्रिंशतिरोपनिक्षेत्रांक -
१६. तोपि वुरो ३२ चूल २ थ्वते वुया वलसनं नित्यह्नि जाके फंक्षि १ कुलक्षि १
१७. श्री ३ पशुपतिश्वरजुया दक्षिणद्वारसखोड०व सदावर्त परदेसी ब्राह्म -
१८. णयातं संन्यासी जंगम जोगी आदिनं परदेसियातं थ्ववुया जाकेन नित्यं

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१९. न्हिथंक वियमाल थ्वगुली वुया अंन सुनानं परदेसी व्राह्मण संन्यासि

२०. जंगमजोगियात सदावर्तमविस्यं सुनानं थ्व पुलि अंन नेपालस वृतिद -

२१. यावचोड० व्राह्मण संन्यासि जंगम जोगीयात विलसा श्री ३ पशुपतिश्वरजु -

२२. या कुदृष्टि पंचमहापातक लाक फल जुलो पुन भाषा जाके फं १० दवथ्ये
शिव -

२३. रात्रि च (तु) दंशि कुन्हु पंचामृत वेलपत्र स्वानदयकाव श्री श्री श्री पशुपतिश्वरजु-

२४. स्के पुजायायमाल थ्वतेस प्रसेषके फं ६० दवथं गुठिस निस्तर पुह्मयात जु -

२५. लो थ्वया गुठि चोषाक्षेया चागु पुजावारि गोपाल दुक्षेया ध्यानगुण

२६. थ्वते गुठिकतकन थ्वपति भाषाथ्यंमतिस्त्रपं लोभयातसा गोहथ्या व्र -

२७. ह्महथ्या गुरूहथ्या वालहथ्या स्त्रिहथ्या थ्वते पंचमहापातक लाक जुलो

२८. लोभमयास्यं निस्तरपंह्मकाले अनिग्रह उचोत्तर जुलो थ्वते भाषाया द्रीष्टसाक्षीया

२९. वत् चद्रार्कमेदिनि ।। संम्वत् ७६० लिषितम् मयुरध्वज शुभमस्तु सर्वदा शुभम् ।।

Brief Summary

This comes to us in a transcription form copied in an old book, not found in its original form which was contained probably in a copper plate, apparently deposited in the temple of Pashupati. Excepting the spelling mistakes crept in the copy this second hand document is to be believed as a historical document.

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This document records a land grant made by the famous Malla period hero Bhima Malla for the religious merit of his dead father Puran Malla in A.D. 1640. The former had constituted a religious trust (Guthi) donating 32½ ropanis of land to give daily alms of grains to the devotees visiting the Pashupati temple - Brahmans, Sannyasis and Jangam Jogis.

Bhima Malla's unpublished copper plate inscription dated NS. 763 (A.D. 1643)

१. ॐ अद्य व्रह्मणो द्वितीयपरार्द्धे श्वेतवराहकल्पे वैवस्वतमन्वन्तरे अष्टाविंश

२. तितमस्य चतुर्युगस्य कल्पे प्रथमपादे जम्वुद्वीपे भरतषंडे भारतवर्षे हिमव -

३. त दक्षिणपादे नेपालदेशे श्री ३ पशुपतिसनिधाने वासुकिक्षेत्रे वागमत्याह्म -

४. श्चिमकुले विष्णुमत्याह पूर्वकूले श्री गांगूलपत्तने आर्यावर्त्तदेशे काष्टमंडप

५. नगरे इह्वपुण्यभूमौ ।। कार्तिकमासे शुक्लपक्षे पूर्णमास्यां तिथौ मक्षनिनक्षे -

६. त्रे वैतिपातयोगे यथाकर्णमुहुर्त्ते वृहस्पतिवारसेर तुलारासिगते सवितरी

७. मेषरासिगते चन्द्रमसि ।। तस्मिन् दिने पितु श्री पुरणमल्लदेवस्य
शिवप्रितये पू -

८. र्वदत्त सदान्नदान यदाधि मासपातो भवति तदा तस्मिन् मास प्रत्येहं पंचकुदव

९. कान्नमतिथिभ्य: श्री ३ पशुपतिसंविधान दाययेतुं तदुर्वलितान्येन प्रत्यव्द शिव-

१०. रात्रौ श्री ३ पशुपतिश्वरस्य पंचामृतपूर्वक विल्वपत्रसहितपूजनकारयितुं च ।। पुत्र-

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११. ण श्री भिममल्लदेवेन पितु शिवप्रितये चतुरोपनिपरिमितं क्षात्रं संप्रदतं ।। येतत्

१२. कर्मान्येथाकर्ता पंचमहापातकि भविष्यतित्यस्मिन्नर्थे साक्षिण आदित्या -

१३. दिदेवा इति ।। अत परं देशभाषा स्थानस्य नैरित्यदिशि प्रदेसे चिचोको क्षेत्रनामसंज्ञ -

१४. कं यथाचात्राघाटमध्ये चतुरोपनिकं क्षत्रांक्तोपि वुरो ४ थ्वते वुया वलसन अधि -

१५. मासदतडगाव सदावर्तलक्षियातं जाके फं ३७ नित्यहिनजाके फं १ कुड १ थ्वते वि -

१६. माल ।। जाके फं १२ थ्वतेयात पंचामृतस्नान जोलन् दयकाव विल्वपत्र स्वानस् -

१७. हितं शिवरात्रिकुन्हु पुजाययेमाल जाके फं १० थ्वते गुठियात जुलो पुनभाषा

१८. अधिमासमदतडगाव जाके फं ३७ थ्वतेया मंडपलनं शिवरात्रिकुन्हु पुजा -

१९. यायमाल जुलो थ्व दत्त लोभयातसां पंचमहापातक लाक फल जुलो सम्व -

२०. त् ७६३ कार्तिक सुदि १५ लिषितम् राजदैवज्ञ मयूरध्वज मारो शिवप्रितीरस्तु शुभम्

This reading is also recovered from a book containing the first document. This document records additional land grant made by Bhima Malla to offer special worship to Lord Pashupati during the intercalary month and offering alms to mendicants and others during the intercalary month.

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Appendix

Bhima Malla

"This Raja Laksmi Narasimha Malla of the Kathmandu kingdom had a Kaji (Minister), by name Bhima Malla, a relative of the Raja's younger daughter's husband, who was a great well - wisher of his master. He established 32 shops in the city, and sent traders to Bhot. He himself went to Lhasa, and sent back to Kantipur a large quantity of gold and silver. Owing to his exertious, the property of Nepalese subjects dying at Lhasa was made over to the Nepalese government; and he brought Kuti under the jurisdiction of Nepal.

Bhima Malla returned from Lhasa, and rendered many services to the Raja. He caused the cracked Dharma Shila to be covered with a plate of copper. He was desirous of extending Laksmi Narasimha's rule over the whole country, but some one persuaded the Raja that he was aiming at making himself king and hence the Raja caused him to he put to death. His wife became a sati, and uttered the curse, "may there never be bibeka (sound judgement) in this durbar".*

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* D. Wright - History of Nepal, 3rd ed. Calcutta, 1969, pp. 143-144.

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Section - One

MOTHER GODDESS DAKSINAKALI

Numerous religious texts of Hinduism specially the Tantric texts extol the mother Goddess Daksinakali for acquiring all human wishes. A temple of the Goddess is situated near Pharping just outside south of the Kathmandu Valley where innumerable devotees visit to offer sincere prayer with one object or other. Here we reproduce a hymnical prayer of the Goddess taught by Lord Shiva to Lord Parashuram, mentioned in the Tantrik text of Kalika Kula Sarvasva and quoted in a recent text of Shyama Rahasya.

देवी दक्षिणकाली

हिन्दू सनातन धर्मले मानबीय आकांक्षाहरूको पूर्तिको लागि अनेक मार्गहरूको निर्देशन गरेको कुरा उक्त धर्म सम्बन्धी अनगिन्ती शास्त्रहरूबाट ज्ञात हुन्छ । नेपालमा पनि ठाउं ठाउंमा यस्ता यस्ता प्रसिद्ध पीठ मन्दिर छन् जहां पूजा-पाठ र अनुष्ठान गरेमा मोक्ष लगाएत हरेक किसिमका इच्छा पूरा हुने विश्वास गरिन्छ ।

देवी दक्षिणकाली नेपालीहरूको प्रसिद्ध देवी हुन् । फर्पिङनेर रहेको यिनको पीठ भक्तहरूको प्रसिद्ध आश्रयस्थल हो जहां पूजा आजा गर्नाले आफ्नो इच्छा पूरा हुने विश्वास गरिन्छ । त्यस्ता भक्तहरूको उपयोगको लागि तल एक स्तोत्र प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ जसको पाठ, सके नित्य वा पर्व पर्वको दिन गर्नाले देवीलाई प्रसन्न पार्न सकिन्छ । देवी दक्षिणकालीको सेवा गर्नाले यसो त मानिसका सबै इच्छा पूरा हुन सक्छन् तर खास गरी यिनको सेवा विद्या र ज्ञान प्राप्तिको लागि गरिन्छ । देवीको लागि पशुबलि प्रसिद्ध छ तर हार्दिक रूपले

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सात्त्विक आराधना गर्नु वढी श्रेयस्कर मानिन्छ । सक्ने भक्तले दक्षिणकालीकै मन्दिरमा देवीको पूजा गर्छन् नसकेले टुंडीखेल नेरको भद्रकालीको मन्दिरमा दक्षिणकालीको पूजा गरे हुन्छ भनिन्छ । यो स्तोत्र सो सो मन्दिरमा वा घरैमा पनि पाठ गर्न सकिन्छ ।

श्री दक्षिणकालिका सहस्रनामस्तोत्रम्

श्री शिव उवाच ॥

कथितोऽयं महामन्त्रः सर्वमन्त्रोत्तमोत्तमः ॥

यमासाद्य मया प्राप्तमैश्वर्यमदमुत्तमम् ॥ १ ॥

संयुक्तः परया भक्त्या यथोक्तविधिना भवान् ॥

कुरुतामर्चनं देव्यास्त्रैलोक्यविजिगीषया ॥ २ ॥

श्री राम उवाच ॥

प्रसन्नो यदि मे देव । परमेश । पुरातन ॥ । । । ।

रहस्यं परमं देव्याः कृपया कथय प्रभो ॥ ३ ॥

विनार्चनं विना होमं विना न्यासं विना वलिम् ॥

विना गन्धं विना पुष्पं विना नित्योदितां क्रियाम् ॥ ४ ॥

प्राणायामं विना ध्यानं विना भूतविशोधनम् ॥

विना दानं विना जापं येन काली प्रसीदति ॥ ५ ॥

श्री शिव उवाच ॥

पृष्टं त्वयोत्तमं प्राज्ञ । भृगुवंशसमुद्भव । ॥

भक्तानामपि भक्तोऽसि त्वमेव साधयिष्यसी ॥ ६ ॥

देवीं दानवकोटिघ्नीं लीलया रुधिरप्रियाम् ॥

सर्वदानन्दहृदयामासवोत्सवमानसाम् ॥

माध्वीकमत्स्यमांसानुरागिणीं वैष्णवीं पराम् ॥ ८ ॥

श्मशानवासिनीं प्रेतगणनृत्य महोत्सवाम् ॥

योगप्रभावां योगेशीं योगीन्द्रहृदय स्थिताम् ॥ ९ ॥

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Goddess Dakshinakali
(दक्षिणकाली)

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तामुग्रकालिकां राम । प्रसादयितुमर्हसि ।।
तस्याः स्तोत्रं परंपुण्यं स्वयं काल्या प्रकाशितम् ।। १० ।।
तव तत् कथमिष्यामि श्रुत्वा वत्साव धारय ।।
गोपनीयं प्रयत्नेन पठनीयं परात्परम् ।। ११ ।।
यस्यैककालमठनात्त सर्वे विघ्नाः समाकुलाः ।।
नश्यन्ति दहने दीप्ते पतङ्गा इव सर्वतः ।। १२ ।।
गद्यपद्यमयी वाणी तस्य गङ्गाप्रवाहवत् ।।
तस्य दर्शनमात्रेणवादिनो निष्प्रभां गताः ।। १३ ।।
तस्य हस्ते सदैवास्ति सर्वसिद्धिर्न संशयः ।।
राजानोऽपि च दासत्वं भजन्ते किं परे जनाः ।। १४ ।।
निशीथे मुक्तकेशस्तु नग्नः शक्तिसमाहितः ।।
मनसा चिन्तयेत् कालीं महाकालेन लालिताम् ।। १५ ।।
पठेत् सहस्रनामाख्यं स्तोत्रं मोक्षस्य साधनम् ।।
प्रसन्ना कालिका तस्य पुत्रत्वेनानुकम्पते ।। १६ ।।
यथा ब्रह्मामृतैर्ब्रह्मकुसुमैः पूजिता परा ।।
प्रसीदति तथानेन स्तुना काली प्रसीदति ।। १७ ।।

अस्य श्री दक्षिणकालिकासहस्रनामस्तोत्रस्य
श्री महाकालभैरवऋषिस्त्रिष्टुप् छन्दः
श्री श्मशानकालीदेवता धर्मार्थकाममोक्षार्थे विनियोगः ।।

ॐ श्मशानकालिका काली भद्रकाली कपालिनी ।।
गुह्यकाली महाकाली कुरूकुल्ला विरोधिनी ।। १ ।।
कालिका कालरात्रिश्च महाकालनितम्बिनी ।।
कालभैरवभार्या च कुलवर्त्मप्रकाशिनी ।। २ ।।
कामदा कामिनी कन्या कमनीयस्वरूपिणी ।।
कस्तूरीरसलिप्ताङ्गी कुञ्जरेश्वरगामिनी ।। ३ ।।
ककारवर्णसर्वाङ्गी कामिनी कामसुन्दरी ।।
कामार्ता कामरूपा च कामधेनुः कलावती ।। ४ ।।

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कान्ता कामस्वरूपा च कामाख्या कुलकामिनी ।।
कुलीना कुलवत्यम्बा दुर्गा दुर्गतिनाशिनी ।। ५ ।।
कौमारी कुलजा कृष्णा कृष्णदेहा कृशोदरी ।।
कृशाङ्गी कुलशाङ्गी च क्रीड्ङ्कारी कमला कला ।। ६ ।।
करालास्या कराली च कुलकान्तापराजिता ।।
उग्रा उग्रप्रभा दीप्ता विप्रचित्ता महावला ।। ७ ।।
नीला घना मेघनादा मात्रा मुद्रा मितामिता ।।
व्राह्मी नारायणी भद्रा सुभद्रा भक्तवत्सला ।। ८ ।।
माहेश्वरी च चामुण्डा वाराही नारसिंहिका ।।
वज्राङ्गी वज्रकङ्काला नृमुण्डस्रग्विणी शिवा ।। ९ ।।
मालिनी नरमुण्डालीगलद्रक्त विभूषणा ।।
रक्तचन्दनसिक्ताङ्गी सिन्दूरारुणमस्तका ।। १० ।।
घोररूपा घोरदंष्ट्रा घोरा घोरतरा शुभा ।।
महादंष्ट्रा महामाया सु (मु ?) दती युगदन्तुरा ।। ११ ।।
सुलोचना विरूपाक्षी विशालाक्षी त्रिलोचना ।।
शारदेन्दुप्रसन्नास्या स्फुरत्स्मेताम्बुजेक्षणा ।। १२ ।।
अट्टहासा प्रफुल्लास्या स्मेरवक्त्रा सुभाषिणी ।।
प्रफुल्लपद्मवदना स्मितास्या प्रियभाषिणी ।। १३ ।।
कोटराक्षी कुलश्रेष्ठा महती वहुभाषिणी ।।
सुमतिः कुमतिश्चण्डा चण्डमुण्डातिवेगिनी ।। १४ ।।
प्रचण्डा चण्डिका चण्डी चर्चिता चण्डवेगिनी ।।
सुकेशी मुक्तकेशी च दीर्घकेशी महाकचा ।। १५ ।।
प्रेतदेहकर्णपूरा प्रेतपाणिसुमेखला ।।
प्रेतासना प्रियप्रेता प्रेतभूमिकृतालया ।। १६ ।।
श्मशानवासिनी पुण्या पुण्यदा कुलपण्डिता ।।
पुण्यालया पुण्यदेहा पुण्यश्लोका च पावनी ।। १७ ।।

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पूता पवित्रा परमा परा पुण्यविभूषणा ॥
पुण्यनाम्नी भीतिहरा वरदा खड्गपाशिनी ॥ १८ ॥
नृमुण्डहस्ता शान्ता च छिन्नमस्ता सुनासिका ॥
दक्षिणा श्यामला श्यामा शान्ता पीनोन्नतस्तनी ॥ १९ ॥
दिगम्बरी घोररावा सृक्कान्तरक्तवाहिनी ॥
घोररावा शिवासङ्गा निःसङ्गा मदनातुरा ॥ २० ॥
मत्ता प्रमत्ता मदना सुधासिन्धुनिवासीनी ॥
गीतप्रिया वाद्यरता प्रेतनृत्यपरायणा ॥
चतुर्भुजा दशभुजा अष्टादशभुजा तथा ॥ २२ ॥
कात्यायनी जगन्माता जगतीपरमेश्वरी ॥
जगद्वन्धुर्जगद्धात्री जगदानन्दकारिणी ॥ २३ ॥
जगज्जीववती हैमवती माया महालया ॥
नागयज्ञोपवीताङ्गी नागिनी नागशायिनी ॥ २४ ॥
नागकन्या देवकन्या गान्धारी किन्नरी सुरी ॥
मोहरात्री महारात्री दारुणाभा सुरासुरी ॥ २५ ॥
विद्याधरी वसुमती दक्षिणी योगिनी जरा ॥
राक्षसी डाकिनी वेदमयी वेदविभूषणा ॥ २६ ॥
श्रुतिस्मृतिमह विद्या गुह्यविद्यापुरातनी ॥
चिन्ताचिन्ता स्वधा स्वाहा निद्रा तन्द्रा च पार्वती ॥ २७ ॥
अपर्णा निश्चला लोला सर्वविद्यातपस्विनी ॥
गङ्गा काशी शती सीता सती सत्यपरायणा ॥ २८ ॥
नीतिः सुनीतिः सूरुचिस्तुष्टिः पुष्टिर्धृतिः क्षमा ॥
वाणी वुद्धिर्महालक्ष्मीर्लक्ष्मीर्नीलसरस्वती ॥ २९ ॥
स्रोतस्वती स्रोतवती मातङ्गी विजया जया ॥
नदी सिन्धुः सर्वमयी तारा शून्यनिवासिनी ॥ ३० ॥

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शुभ्रा तरङ्गिणी मेधा लाकिनी बहुरूपिणी ।।
सदानन्दमयी सत्या सर्वानन्दस्वरूपिणी ।। ३१ ।।
सुनन्दा नन्दिनी स्तुत्या स्तवनीया स्वभाविनी ।।
रङ्किणी टङ्किनी चित्रा विचित्रा चित्ररूपिणी ।। ३२ ।।
पद्मा पद्मालया पद्ममुखी पद्मविभूषणा ।।
शाकिनी हाकिनी क्षान्ता राकिणी रुधिरप्रिया ।। ३३ ।।
भ्रान्तिर्भवानी रुद्राणी मृडानी शत्रुमर्दिनी ।।
उपेन्द्राणी महेशानी ज्योत्स्ना चेन्द्रस्वरूपिणी।। ३४ ।।
सूर्यात्मिका रूद्रपत्नी रौद्री स्त्री प्रकृतिः पुमान् ।।
शक्तिः सूक्तिर्मतिमति मुक्तिर्मुक्तिः पतिव्रता ।। ३५ ।।
सर्वेश्वरी सर्वमाता शर्वाणी हरवल्लभा ।।
सर्वज्ञा सिद्धिदा सिद्धा भाव्या भव्या भयापहा ।। ३६ ।।
कर्त्री हर्त्री पालयित्री शर्वरी तामसी दया ।।
तमिस्रा यामिनीस्था च स्थिरा धीरा तपस्विनी ।। ३७ ।।
चार्वङ्गी चन्चला लोलजिह्वा चारूचरित्रिणी ।।
सत्ववती धर्मनिष्ठा श्रेष्ठा निष्ठुरवादिनी ।। ३८ ।।
गरिष्ठा दुष्टसंहन्त्री विशिष्टा श्रेयसी घृणा ।।
भीमा भयानका भीमनादिनी भीः प्रभावती ।। ३९ ।।
वागीश्वरी श्रीर्यमुना यज्ञकर्त्री यजुःप्रिया ।।
ऋक्सामाथर्वनिलया रागिणी शोभनस्वरा ।। ४० ।।
कलकण्ठी कम्बुकण्ठी वेणुवीणापरायणा ।।
वंशिनी वैष्णवी स्वच्छा धात्री त्रिजगदीश्वरी ।। ४१ ।।
मधुमती कुण्डलिनी ऋद्धिः सिद्धिः शुचिस्मिता ।।
रम्भोर्वशी रतीरामा रोहिणी रेवती रमा ।। ४२ ।।
शङ्खिनी चक्रिणी कृष्णा गदिनी पद्मिनी तथा ।।
शूलिनी परिघास्त्रा च पाशिनी शार्ङ्गपाणिनी ।। ४३ ।।

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पिनाकधारिणी धूम्रा शरभी वनमालिनी ।।
वज्रिणी समरप्रीता वेगिनी रणपण्डिता ।। ४४ ।।
जटिनी विम्बिनी नीला लावण्याम्बुधिचन्द्रिका ।।
वलिप्रिया सदापूज्या पूर्णा दैत्येन्द्रमाथिनी ।। ४५ ।।
महिषासुरसंहन्त्री वासिनी रक्तदन्तिका ।।
रक्तपा रुधिराक्ताङ्गी रक्तखर्परहस्तिनी ।। ४६ ।।
रक्तप्रिया मांसरुधिरासवासक्तमानसा ।।
गलच्छोणित मुण्डालिकण्ठमालाविभूषणा ।। ४७ ।।
शवासना चितान्तस्था माहेशी वृषवाहिनी ।।
व्याघ्रत्वगम्वरा चीनचैलिनी सिंहवाहिनी ।। ४८ ।।
वामदेवी महादेवी गौरी सर्वज्ञभाविनी ।।
वालिका तरुणी वृद्धा वृद्धमाता जरातुरा ।। ४९ ।।
सभ्रूर्विलासिनी व्रह्मवादिनी व्राह्मणी मही ।।
स्वप्नावती चित्रलेखा लोपामुद्रा सुरेश्वरी ।। ५० ।।
अमोघारुन्धती तीक्ष्णा भोगवत्यनुवादिनी ।।
मन्दाकिनी मन्दहासा ज्वालामुख्यसुरान्तका ।। ५१ ।।
मानदा मानिनी मान्या माननीया मदोद्धता ।।
मदिरा मदिरोन्मादा मेध्या नव्या प्रसादिनी ।। ५२ ।।
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न निन्देत् मनसा वाचा सर्वव्याधिपराङ्मुख: ।। १९७ ।।
आत्मानं कालिकात्मानं भावयन् स्तौति य: शिवाम् ।।
शिवोपमं गुरूं ध्यात्वा स एव श्री सदाशिव : ।। १९८ ।।
यस्यालये तिष्ठति नूनमेतत् स्तोत्रं भवान्या लिखितं विधिज्ञै : ।।
गोरोचनालक्तककुङ्कुमाक्त सिन्दूरकर्पूरमधुद्रवेण ।। १९९ ।।
न तस्य चौरस्य भयं न दस्योर्मनोरथो नाशनिवन्हिभीति: ।।
उत्पातवायोरपि नात्र शङ्का
लक्ष्मी: स्वयं तत्र वसेदलोला ।। २०० ।।
स्तोत्रं पठन्नेतदनन्तपुण्यं
कालीपदाम्भोजपरो मनुष्य: ।।
विधानपूजाफलमेव सम्यक्
प्राप्नोति सम्पूर्णमनोरथो सौ ।। २०१ ।।
मुक्ता: श्री चरणारविन्दविमुखा:
स्वर्गामिनो भोगिनो ।।
कृष्णाभिन्द्रशिवात्मिकार्चनसुखं
लोकेप्सिनो लेभिरे ।।
श्रीमत् सद्गुरू भक्तिपूर्वं क्रमहा
कालीपदध्यायिनो ।
भुक्तिर्मुक्ति स्वयं स्तुतिपरा
मुक्ति: करस्थायिनी ।। २०२ ।।

इति श्री कालिकाकुलसर्वस्वे हरराम
संवादे श्री कालिकासहस्रनामस्तोत्रं
समाप्तम् ।। (श्यामारहास्ये, पृ.९९ - ११६)

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Section Two

Astrology and Man

Not only the Hindus but numerous other societies of the world believe in the effects of planets on human beings. The Hindus have made themselves distinguished by creating a very vast literature in astrology and its different sub-cults.

A concentrated study on the vast literature of the Hindu system of Astrology may also help the modern scientists studying the space (?).

The editor of Nepal Antiquary is not an astrologer by training but as a student of ancient culture of the Indian sub-continent it is but natural to him to see whether the astrology really relates to man and human existence?

A religious culture

Hindu Astrology is religious in character and it prescribes the ways to have the good effects by offering worship to one or all planets in different human conditions. The same literature prescribes lengthy and difficult religious procedures to make the planets satisfied but on the other hand it also contains brief and easy means like prayerscstotram) two such are reproduced here for those who believe in this religious science.

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नवग्रहकवचम्

श्री गणेशाय नम: ।। श्री नवग्रहेभ्यो नम: ।।
एकस्मिन्नेव काले तु पार्वती सहशंकरम् ।
लबोदरमुखं दृष्ट्वा शनैश्चरविह्वनम् ।। १ ।।
यदि पुत्रे तव स्नेहो वर्त्तते नगनदिनी ।
कवचंब्रूहि देवेशि दुष्टग्रहनिवारणम् ।। २ ।।
श्री पार्वत्युवाच
कवचं श्रृणु देवेश लोकानां हितकारकम् ।
राहु: केतुश्च भौमश्च तथा सूर्यसुत: प्रभो ।। ३ ।।
ते सर्वे विलय यान्ति ये चान्येप्यहिता ग्रहा: ।
अस्यैव समये पाठात् सर्वोत्पातसमाकुला: ।। ४ ।।
वसन्ति ज्वलिते वन्हौ सलभा इव सर्वत: ।
शिरो मे भास्कर: पातु कण्ठं पातु निशाकर: ।। ५ ।।
उदर मङ्गल: पातु नाभिम्मे रक्ष चन्द्र: ।
जीवोदश्च करं पातु महारक्षां व भार्गव: ।। ६ ।।
गुदं शनैश्चर: पातु राहुकेतुश्च पादकौ ।
रक्षाहीनं तु यत्स्थान वर्जितं कवचेन तु ।। ७ ।।
तत्सर्वं रक्ष मे देवि दुष्टग्रहनिरंतरम्।
पातु देव: सदाकाले शरीराणि च सर्वदा ।। ८ ।।
य इदं परमं दिव्यं गुह्याद् गुह्यतरं मरम् ।
य: पठेद् परया भक्त्या त्रिसन्ध्यं श्रद्धयान्वित: ।। ६ ।।
वशं श्रुत्वा ग्रहा यान्ति सत्यं सत्यं महेश्वर : ।।
इति श्री रूद्रयामले पार्वतीश्वरसंवादेनग्रह
कवचं सम्पूर्णम् शुभम् ।।

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श्री नवग्रहस्तोत्रम्

वन्धूकपुष्पसंकाश रक्तोत्पलसम प्रभो ।
लोकनाथ जगदीश शान्तिं यच्छ प्रभाकर ।।
शंखकुन्दमृणालाभ काशपुष्पसमद्युते ।
शशांकरोहिणीभर्ता: सदा शान्तिं प्रयच्छ मे ।।
पृथिविगर्भसम्भूत वन्धुजीवसमप्रभो ।
शान्तिं ददातु मे नित्यं कुमारांगारक प्रभो ।।
शिरीषपुष्प संकाश पिपिलाशोथवा पुन: ।
सोमपुत्रो वुधश्चैव सदा शान्तिं प्रयच्छतु ।।
सिंवलीकलिकाकारो भोगप्रकारकारक ।
कैवल: कांचनाभासा आरोग्यायुप्रदो वुध: ।।
देवमन्त्री महातेजा गुरू शान्तिं प्रयच्छतु ।
सितकुन्देन्दुसंकाश: शुक्लवस्त्रविभूषित: ।।
शान्तिं ददातु वो नित्यं दैत्यमन्त्री स भार्गव: ।
नीलोत्पलदलश्याम: कृष्णांजननिभोपम: ।
शनैश्चरग्रह: पुंसां सदा शान्ति प्रयच्छतु ।।
अतसीपुष्पसंकाशो नीलांजन समद्युति: ।
शान्तिं ददातु वो नित्यं राहुश्चन्द्रार्कमर्दन: ।।
सिन्दूररुधिराकारो रक्तपद्मनिभोपि वा ।
केतुरारक्तवर्णांग सदा शान्तिं प्रयच्छतु ।।

इति श्री नवग्रहस्तोत्रम् ।।

(नरपतिजयचर्यायाम् पृष्ठांके ३८२-८३ द्रष्टम्)

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NEPAL BUDDHISM

Section - One

श्री तारा्या अष्टोत्तरशतनामस्तोत्रम्

"It consists of one hundred and eight epithets strung together in the form of a hymn to Ekajata Arya Tara, or simply Tara. The hymn is alleged to have been imparted by Avalokita Bodhisattva to Vajrapani Bodhisattva, and is intended to be worn as an amulet to avert evils proceeding from thieves, war, fire, lions, water, elephants, tigers, noxious animals generally and other causes to which Bhiksus were exposed in their peregrinations". - MM. S.C. Vidyabhusane - in Bauddha Stotra Sangraha, Vol. I. 1908, Calcutta, p. XXVII.

ओं नम: श्री आर्य्यताराये ।।

श्री सत्पोतलके रम्ये नानाधातुविराजिते ।
नानाद्रुमलताकीर्णे नानापक्षि निकूजिते ।। १ ।।
नानानिर्भरझंकारे नानामृगसमाकुले ।
नानाकुसुमजातीभि: समन्तादधिवासिते ।। २ ।।
नानाहृद्यफलोपेत षाट्पदोद्गीतनि:स्वनै: ।।
किन्नरैर्मधुरैर्गीति: मत्तवारणसंकुले ।। ३ ।।
सिद्धविद्याधर गणै: गंधर्वैश्च निनादिते: ।
मुनिभिर्वीतरागैश्च सततं संनिसेविते ।। ४ ।।
वोधिसत्वगणैश्चान्यैर्दशभूमीश्वरैरपि ।
आर्य्यतारादिभिर्देवि विद्याराज्ञीसहस्रकै: ।। ५ ।।
क्रोधराजगणैश्चान्यैर्हयग्रीवादिभिर्वृते ।
सर्वसत्वहितोद्युक्तो भगवान्नवलोकित: ।। ६ ।।

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विजहार ततः श्रीमान् पद्मगर्भासने स्थित : ।।

महता तपसा युक्तो मैत्र्यां च कृपयान्वितः ।। ७ ।।

धर्मं दिदेश तस्यां स महत्यां देवपर्षदि ।

ततोपविष्टमागम्य वज्रपाणिर्महाबल ।। ८ ।।

परमं कृपयायुक्तो पप्रच्छत्यवलोकितम् ।

तस्करोरगसिंहाग्निगजव्याघ्रादिसंकटे ।। ९ ।।

सीदंत्यमी मुने सत्वाः मग्ना संसारसागरे ।

वध्वा संसारके पाशे रागद्वेषतमोपहैः ।। १० ।।

मुच्यन्ते येन सत्वाश्च तन्मे ब्रूहि महान्मुने ।

एवमुक्ते जगंनाथ स्श्रीमानवलोकितः ।। ११ ।।

उवाच मधुरां वाणी वज्रपाणिमहाबलं ।

शृणु गुह्यकराजेन्द्र अमिताभस्यतायिन ।। १२ ।।

प्रणिधानवशोत्पन्ना ममाज्ञा लोकमातरः ।

महाकरूणयोपेता जटादुद्धरणोद्भूता ।। १३ ।।

उदितादित्यसंकाशा पूर्णेन्दुवदनप्रभा ।

भासयन्ती इमां तारा: सदेवासुरमानुषान् ।। १४ ।।

कंपयंति त्रयो लोकान् स्त्रासयं यक्षराक्षसान् ।

नीलोत्पलकरादेवी माभै माभैरिति ब्रुवन् ।। १५ ।।

जगत्संरक्षणार्थाय अहमुत्पादिता जिनैः ।

कान्तारे शस्त्रसंपाके नानाभयसमाकुले ।। १६ ।।

स्मरणादेव नामानि सत्वान् रक्षाम्यहं सदा ।

तारयिष्याम्यहं नाथ नानाभयमहार्णवात् ।। १७ ।।

तेन तारेति मा लोके गायन्ति मुनिपुंगव ।

कृतांजलिपुटो भूत्वा ततः सादरसाध्वसा ।। १८ ।।

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ज्वलतीय्यांतरीक्षास्था त्विदं वचनमब्रुवन् ।
नामाष्टशतकं ब्रूही यत्पुरा कीर्त्तिता जनै: ।। १९ ।।
दशभूमीश्वरै नाथै वोधिसत्वैर्महाद्धिकै: ।
सर्वपापहरं पुण्यं मांगल्यं कीर्तिवर्धनम् ।। २० ।।
धन्यं पुण्यकरं चैव आरोग्यं पुष्टिवर्धनम् ।
आयुरारोग्यजननं सर्वसत्वसुखावहम् ।। २१ ।।
लक्ष्मी: श्री स्थापकं चैव सर्वसत्वविवर्द्धनम् ।
मैत्रीमालम्व्य सत्वानां तत्कीर्तय महामुने ।। २२ ।।
एवमुक्तोथ भगवान् प्रहसन्नवलोकित: ।
व्यवलोक्य दिश: सर्वा मैत्र्या स्फुरणयादृशा: ।। २३ ।।
दक्षिण करमुद्धृत्य पुण्यलक्षणमण्डिता ।
तमुवाच महाप्राज्ञ साधुसाधु महातप ।। २४ ।।
नाम शृणु महाभागा सर्वसत्वैकवत्सल: ।
यानि संकीर्त्तिमनुजा: समर्थं स्युर्धनेश्वर: ।। २५ ।।
सर्वव्याधिविनिर्मुक्ते: सर्वैश्चर्य्यगुणान्विता: ।
अकालमृत्युनिर्द्दिश्याश्च च्युतायांतिसुखावति ।। २६ ।।
तान्यहं संप्रवक्ष्यामि देवसंघा शृणोथ मे ।
अनुमोदे तथा धर्मे भविष्य ध्वं सुनिर्वृता ।। २७ ।।
ॐ लोचने सुलोचने तारे तारोद्भवे सर्वसत्वानुकम्पिनी ।
सर्वसत्वोत्तारणी सहस्रभुजे सहस्रनेत्रे ।। २८ ।।
ॐ नमो भगवते अवलोकय २ सर्वसत्वानां च
हुं फट् स्वाहा ।। ॐ तारे तुतारे तुरे स्वाहा ।।
ॐ शुद्धे विशुद्धे शोधनी विशोधनी सुगात्र
त्मजे मैत्रीहृदये निर्मले श्यामे श्यामरूपिणी
महाप्राज्ञे प्रवरे प्रवरभूषिते पराजिते महारौद्रि
विश्वरूपि महायशा ।। २९ ।।

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कल्पाग्नी च महातेजा लोकधात्री महायशा ।।
सरस्वती विशालाक्षी प्रज्ञा श्री वुद्धिवर्द्धनी ।। ३० ।।
ॐ धृतिदा पुष्टिदा स्वाहा ॐ कारा कामरूपिणी ।
सर्वसत्वहितो धुक्ता संग्रामे तारणी जया ।। ३१ ।।
प्रज्ञापा . मिता देवी आर्यतारा मनोरमा ।
दुंदुभि शंखिनी पूर्णा विधाराशी प्रियंवदा ।। ३२ ।।
चंद्रानना महागौरी अजिता पीतवाससा ।
महामाया महाश्वेता महावलपराक्रमा ।। ३३ ।।
महारौद्री महाचण्डी दुष्टसत्वनिसूदनी ।
प्रशान्ता शान्तरूपा च विजया ज्वलनप्रभा ।। ३४ ।।
विद्युन्मालीज्वली (ली ?) खड्गी चक्री चापयुतायुधा ।
जंभनी स्तंभनी काली कालरात्रिनिशाचरी ।। ३५ ।।
रक्षणी मोहिनी शान्ता कान्तारी द्राविणी शुभा ।
व्राह्मणी वेदमाता च गुहा च गुह्यवासिनी ।। ३६ ।।
मांगल्या शांकरी सौम्या जातवेदा मनोजवा ।
कापालिनी महाभागा संध्या सत्यापराजिता ।। ३७ ।।
सार्थवाहकृपाघष्टि नष्टमार्गप्रदर्शनी ।
वरदा शासनी शास्त्री स्त्रीरूपामितविक्रमा ।। ३८ ।।
शावरी योगिनी सिद्धा चाण्डाली अमृता ध्रुवा ।
धंन्या पुण्या महाभागा सुभगा प्रियदर्शनी ।। ३९ ।।
कृतांतत्रासनी भीमा उग्रा उग्रमहातपा ।
जगदेकहितोधुक्ता शरण्या भक्तिवत्सला ।। ४० ।।
वागीश्वरी शिवा सूक्ष्मा नित्या सर्वत्रमातृका ।
सर्वार्थसाधनी भद्रा गोप्त्री धात्री धनंजया ।। ४१ ।।
अभया गौतमी पुण्या श्रीमल्लोकेश्वरात्मजा ।
तारानामगुणानन्ता सर्वासापरिपूरणी ।। ४२ ।।

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नामाष्टोत्तरशतकं तत्कीर्तितं हि तामव ।
एह (स्य) मद्भुतं गुह्यं देवानामपि दुर्ल्लभम् ।। ४३ ।।
सौभाग्य भाग्यकारणं सर्वकिल्विषनाशनं ।
सर्वव्याधिप्रशमनं सर्वसत्वसुखावहम् ।। ४४ ।।
त्रिकालं यः पठेद्धिमान् शुचिस्नानसमाहितः ।
शोघकस्यैव कालेन राजश्रियमवाप्नुयात् ।। ४५ ।।
दुःखितः स्यात्सुखी नित्यं दरिद्रो धनवान् भवेत् ।
यदा भवेत् सहाप्राज्ञो मेधावी च न संशयः ।। ४६ ।।
वन्धनान्मुच्यते वद्धो व्यवहारजयो भवेत् ।
शत्रवो मित्रतां यांति श्रृङ्गिणवोश्चाथ दंष्ट्रि च ।। ४७ ।।
संग्रामे संकटे दुर्गे नानाभयसमाकुले ।
स्मरणादेव नामानि सर्वपापान्व्यमोहति ।। ४८ ।।
नाकालमृत्युर्भवति प्राप्नोति विपुलं श्रियं ।
मानुष्यं सफलं जन्म तस्य कस्य महात्मनः ।। ४९ ।।
यःश्चेदं प्रातरूत्थाय मानवः कीर्तयिष्यति ।
स दीर्घकालमायुष्मान् श्रियं च लभते नरः ।। ५० ।।
देवा नागास्तथा यक्षा गंधर्वाकिटपूतना ।
पिशाचा राक्षसा भूता मातरो रौद्रतेजसा ।। ५१ ।।
छायापस्मारकाश्चैव दांतकाखोर्दकादयः ।
डाकिन्योस्तारका प्रेतास्कंदामारामहाग्रहाः ।। ५२ ।।
वेतादा (ला) दौचिका प्रेता ये चान्या दुष्टचेतसाः ।
छायामपि न लंघंति किं पुनस्तस्य विग्रहः ।। ५३ ।।
भोग्यैश्चर्यगुणैर्युक्तः पुत्रपौत्र विवर्द्धते ।
जातिस्मरो भवेद्धीमान् कुलीनः प्रियदर्शनः ।। ५४ ।।

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प्रीतिमांश्च महावाग्मी सर्वशास्त्रविशारदः ।
कल्याणमित्रसंसेवी बोधिचित्तविभूषितः ।। ५५ ।।
सदा विरःहितो बुद्धैर्यत्र तत्र पपद्यते ।
इति श्री आर्य्यतारा भट्टारिकाया नामाष्टोत्तरशतकं
बुद्धभाषितं समाप्तम् ।। ।। शुभम् भूयात् ।।

Section - Two

HM the King patronizes Buddhists

January 15, 1980 (Magh 1, 2036): HM King Birendra grants 'Dosalla' (Shawls) to 12 following named Buddhist persons on the 12 yearly Samyak Buddhist celebrations:

1. Chief Acharya Dharma Bilas Acharya
2. Upadhyaya Asha Ratna Bajracharya
3. Mahasthabira Hera Man Shakya
4. Danaratna Shakya
5. Bhaju Ratna Shakya
6. Lok Darshan Bajracharya
7. Daya Bir Singh Kansakar
8. Ananda Muni Bajracharya
9. Purna Harsha Bajracharya
10. Bhakta Bir Singh
11. Kanak Man Shakya
12. Jog Ratna Sindurakar

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Newar Buddhism Samyak Celebrations

January 15, 1980 (Magh 1, 2036)

Twelve-yearly Buddhist celebrations of Samyak is held at Swayambu Bhuikhel where numerous deities and HM the King were worshipped.

2524th Lord Buddha birth anniversary celebration committee, Oku Bahal Patan

April 1, 1980

1. President - Asha Kazi Shakya
2. Vice-President - Shri Bahadur Shakya
3. Secretary - Kul Bahadur Shakya
4. Joint Secretary - Dhan Narsing Shakya
5. Treasurer - Keshab Raj Shakya

2524th birth anniversary celebration committee

March 28, 1980

1. President - Bhiksu Pragyananda Mahasthavir
2. Vice-President - Bhiksu Sudarshan
3. Vice-President - Dukpa Lama
4. Vice-President - Prayag Raj Singh Suwal
5. Secretary - Tirtha Narayan Manandhar
6. Treasurer - Purna Siddhi

* Total number of members - 81

* Nine sub-committees have been formed.

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Lama's Committee

The Home Panchayat Ministry HMG has constituted on November 12, 1979 (Kartik 26, 2036) a committee of the following named Lamas and some other high dignitaries to look after the Lamas and Lamaistic monasteries of Nepal:

1. Chairman - Autari Lama Kusyo Chhechu Dukpa of Bagang Jhyang of Sindhupalchok.

Members

2. Autari Lama Nurang Tenzing of Tengbuche Gumba in Solukhumbu
3. Khempo Tashi Tenzing of Chhatten Gumba in Mustang
4. Autari Lama Chhowang Dorje of Chutra Gumba in Jumla
5. One representative of Guthi Sansthan
6. One representative of Department of Archaeology
7. One representative of Home Panchayat Ministry

2524th birth anniversary celebration committee of Lord Buddha

April 16, 1980

Under the auspices of Akhil Nepal Mahayan Buddha Samaj (All Nepal Mahayanist Buddhist Society).

1. President - Sanumanda Bajracharya
2. Secretary - Bidyananda Bajracharya
3. Treasurer - Pramod Harsha Bajracharya

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Members

4. Dipak Thapa

5. Lekh Ratna Shakya

6. Dharmaraj Upadhyaya

7. Madan Sen

8. Mrs. Mati Bajracharya

9. Anjalananda Baidya

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Newari Studies

Newari translation of Tara - Ashtottara - Shatanama

(तारा अष्टोत्तर शतनाम)

The following is a reproduction of a manuscript in 28 small pages in old style. The character used here is Nepali - Nagari. The work comments explicitly on the hundred-eight names of Goddess Tara which is hymnical in the original form. The MS is dated A.D. 1935 (NS. 1055).

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ॐ नमः श्री आर्य्यतारायै ।। ।। ॐ घयागु अक्षर न्हापायागु आखलः ॐ कार घयागु नमस्कार ।। ।। श्री घयागु ऐश्वर्य तारा घयाह्म भयदकं फुतका विज्याकह्म । हे आर्य्यतारा छल्पोलयात जिनं नमस्कारयानाव ।। ।। रत्नत्रय- धाय । न्हापां वुद्ध धर्म संघयात नमस्कारयाना । थ्वसपोलयां व्रतधर्म्मस चरलप्पे माल जुल ।। १ ।।

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श्री आर्य्यताराघयागु । ऐश्वर्य्य तारानं संपूर्णजुया अत्यन्तवानलागु पोतल.कनाम पर्वत । छ्युली दयाव चोन ।। उगू पर्वतस । अनेग २ दयाव चोन । छुछु रत्न धालसा । हेल । मणिक पुष्पराग लुं वह सिजल कंस जस्ता कयल्हं । इत्यादि अष्टधातु नवरत्ननं संयुक्तनं विराजमानजुयाव चोन । हनं । अनेग सिमानं प्वापल जुयाव चोन । नाना पृका -

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रया अतिवानलाक्गु गुखि आदिं हिना चोन । नाना प्रकारया । फंगल पंछि गणपिं राजनं आदिं गरूड । हूमसरवा सिंह व्याघ्र चला किसि । व्वसल । थ्वते गणपनि सकल्ये । थ्व २ शव्द पिकयाव । अत्यन्त शोभायमान जुय कहालावचोन । ।। २ ।। हनं । थ्वते पतिलक दर्द -

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तनं । लंखक व्वानावनगु शव्दनं । अति ङ०न्येयया पुगुस्वस्र थुथासस । चला आदिं नाना प्रकारया पशु पंछिजन पनि वासयाना चोन । हनं । थ्वते पर्वतस सकमनं । नानाप्रकारया जात जातया स्वान होयावन कुंकु स्वान धालसा । पारिजात स्वान चवल स्वान पल्य स्वान केतकि स्वान इत्यादिं । नाना प्रकारया सुगंध वास नादया चोनगु स्वान इत्यादि । नाना प्रकारया -

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गु संपूर्णजुयावचोन । हनं । समन्तात् तत्रगतनं अधिष्ठानयाना तवगु थ्वते पर्वतथुका ।। ३ ।। हनं अननं स्वययया पुगु मनोहरगु फलपूलदयाव चोन । हनं । भ्रमरनं मेहालाथ्यं । होयावस्वान xx सतोनाव । नानाप्रकारनं रसरंगनंह्निमताचोन । हनं । किन्नरगणपनि -

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स्येनं । मधुरवचननं म्येहालाव मदपानतोनपिंथ्यं मवकुलजुयाव । यथ्यसनावजुलं ।। ३ ।। हनं सिद्धिर थुयाव चोनपनिस्त । विद्याधरगणपनि । थ्वते गणपनिस्येनं । मेहालावचोन । हनं मुनिश्वरपिं वीतरागगणपनिसकल्यें वारंवारवया । सेवायाना चोन जु -

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लं ।। ४ ।। ह्नं वोधिसत्व गण पनि वयाव चोन । सुसु घालसा । वज्रपाणि वज्रचन्द्र वज्र नायक । मैत्री वोधिसत्वक पनि वयाव चोन ह्ःफिगु भुवनसं वसल्पाव चोन पनि निश्चयनं थ्वह्म श्री आर्य्यतारा एकविंशति घाय निय छह्म विज्यातं ।। ५ ।।

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ह्नं क्रोधराज गण पनि सुसु घालसा यमांतक विघ्नान्तक पद्मान्तक अचल तर्किराज नीलदण्ड उष्णीष क्रवर्ती सुंभराज अर्द्धराज १० थ्वते दश क्रोध गणपनि हयग्रिव आदि सर्व घायदयाचोंको सर्वसत्वप्राणि जीवात्मा जंतु चयच्यालख प्राणि

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दक्व स्येनं श्री भगवानयात पूजायाय धकं सभामंडलस विज्यात जुल ।। ६ ।। ह्नं श्री भगवाननं । सभामंडलस विज्यानाव । सहस्रदल प्‌मया आसनयानाव तवधनगुतपस्या वृतयानाव । सम्पूर्णनं संजुक्त यास्ये । मैत्रिय भाव तस्ये सभामंडलस विज्यातं ।। ७ ।।

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ह्नं धर्मउपकार वियमात श्री भगवानं । थ्वते संसारस वारंवार मंगल्यास्यं वज्रपाणि यात सलताव वह्म महावल थ्वह्म धकं आज्ञादयकलं ।। ८ ।। ह्नं कृपाप्रसंनजुयाव । थ्वते संसारस । दक्व चतुर घायप्य -

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गुवर्ग जातया । लोकपनिस्तरवनाव कृपादृष्टिनं स्वयाव रक्षायायमाल्यकं छान घालसा । च्याता भयफुतके धकं छु छु भयघालसा । लुंया भय । राजभय । लंखमय । कालसपर्या भय सिंहया भय मिया भय जुल किसिया भय व्याघ्रया भय जुल । थ्वते भय दक्वं फुतका विज्याकहमं ।। ६ ।।

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हनं थ्वते संसारस भयं क्वधाय ग्रेतनगस दुनाव चोन पनि दायाव कुना तवपिं रागद्वेष मोह आदिं तापाशनं चिनावतवपिं थ्व दुःखया गुगालस च नपिंत रक्षायातं ।। १० ।। हे भगवान् हे स्वामि हे जगन्नाथ हे स श्रीमान् कल्पोल -

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पिं विज्यानाव उद्धारयाय माल । श्री भगवाननं कृपादृष्टिनं स्वयाव दक्व प्राणियात रक्षायायमाल ।। १२ ।। हनं मधुरवचननं हे वज्रपाणि घकं वुफयथान व हे गुह्यकराजेन्द्रघक छनंड०व गथ्यगालसा छनं अमिताभ तथागतनं । आज्ञादयकाव तवथ्यं छन थ्वंते संसारस

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वयाव रक्षायायमाल ।। १३ ।। हनं थ्यकनानं । जि आज्ञाथ्यं घकं श्री भगवाननं थ्वते आर्य्यतारागणपनिस्यनं उत्पत्तिजुयाव विज्यातं । थ्वते जगत्संसारस । सत्व प्राणिगनपनिस्त उद्धारयायत मंगल्यानाव उत्पत्तिजुयाव विज्यातं ।। १४ ।।

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हनं श्री आर्य्यतारापनि । गथ्य उदय जुउ गालसा । श्री सूर्य्यया तेजप्रकाशजुवथ्यं । पूर्णचंद्रमायातेजथ्यं दशदिगसंव्याप्तमानजुयक उदयजुया विज्यातं ।। १५ ।। हनं जक्षराक्षस गण मनुष्यगण

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पिं सकल्यं । थ्वते गणपनि । त्राहि २ माननं ज्ञानाव स्वर्ग मध्य पातालय चोनपनिस । उफोलस्वान जोनाव श्री आर्य्यतारायागु भजनयाना चोन जुल ।। १६ ।। हनं श्री भगवाननं आज्ञा दयकलं । छानधालसा । थ्वते संसारसा सत्व प्राणि दक्व रक्षायाय माल घकं

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दक्व वुद्ध जिनपुंगव तथागतपनि स्मेनं जितःशोयावहल । गथ्य घालसा । थ्व संसारस उद्धारयायत । दुर्गा मलवनसवन्य मजियाव चोनगु वनस । अत्यन्त भयानकगु समुद्रया मध्यस अष्ट महाभय दुगु थासस । थ्वतें भयदक्व हर्णयानाव विज्यातं ।। १७ ।। हनं ।

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जिगु नाम ग्वहूमसेनं । स्मरणायात वहूमयात जिनं सदासर्वकालरक्षायाय । थ्व संसारहानां संसारया भयफुतकेयात नानाप्रकारया भयफुतकेया कारणस जिनं थनवया ।। १८ ।। हनं थुगुया कारणस लोकजनयात परापुर्वकालस । श्री भगवान पनिसे

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नं आशा दयका विज्यात अथ्यं थव २ हाथजोरययाना आयर भावतया व विनतियाय माल ।। १९ ।। हनं ज्वाला २ थिकगु आकाशनं दश दिशासकमनं । व्याप्तमानजुयका। थुगु वचननं आज्ञादयकाव विज्यातं । थ्वतें नामसतछि च्याता नाम । थ्व परापुर्वका

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लस तथागतपनिस्येनं आज्ञादयकाव तवगु वचन थ्व स जुल ।। २० ।। हनं भिगुभूवनस चोनाव चोनपनिस्येनं । हनं वोधिसत्वगणपनिसेनं । महातेजवंतजुयाव चोनपनि तपस्विगनपनिस्येनं आज्ञादयकाव विज्यातं । गथ्य आज्ञा दयकाव विज्यात घालसा

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हे लोकपनि । छ पनिसमा दया वोको पापं नाशजुया । पुन्यदकोया फललाइव । हनं थ्व २ नामकीर्त्तिनं सदानवघयजुइव घक । श्री भगवाननं आज्ञा दयकाव विज्यातं ।। २१ ।। हनं धनधान्य । वडा क्षधनलक्ष्मिनं संपूर्ण जुयाव । चतुषष्ठि घाय । क्षुयप्यतावृीहि

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नं संजुक जुयाव । निर्मलुदेइजुयाव । भ्वानाव चोतलेमहासुखनं लोकम निस्येनं मानि मजास - काव । चोन्यदइव थुका । २२ ।। हनं दया क लोक पनि । थ्व गुवस्येसवइ । लक्ष्मीनं स्थिरजुवाव चोनी । लोकप निस्येनं मान्ययायीव । च्यगु वर्ग जातप निस्येनं

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थ्व गुलि पुस्तक पाथयाकइमयात सदानं तथागतप निस्येनं रक्षा यायीवघका श्री भगवानं मुसुहुनं न्हिलाव । वडातवोतं करुणाभावतयाव रक्षा यास्यं विज्याकइमं कमोल ।। २३।। थुगु प्रकारण । भिगु भुवनस चोनपिं लोकम निसकलयां मैत्रिघाय । करुणाभाव

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जुयाव थ्वते प्रकारणं । हे माणवघक । जवलाहात थक्कोयाव । पुण्ययानाया प्रभावन । गुन धन धर्मनं फललानाव चोनघकं । श्री भगवाननं आशादयका विज्यातं । ।। २४ ।। हनं । थ्वगुलि पुस्तकया देवता । आर्य्यतारा दक्षिण दिसास विज्यानाव । पुन्यया लक्षा-

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ण संपूर्णजुयाव । थ्वतेया खं हे प्रज्ञा साघुइम महातवघनज्ञानथुवइम । हे लोकजनपनि हे मनुष्यजनपनि । क्षमनिस्येनं थ्वइम श्री आर्य्यताराया नामकावघकं । श्री भगवाननं आज्ञादयकावविज्यातं ।। २५ ।। हनं थ्वइम मनुष्यसया । थ्वइम श्री आर्य्यतारा देवीयागु नाम

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चित्तस स्थिरयानाव । पूजापाथ्ययायूत वहूमसया अनेकजास कीर्तिवह्य जुयुव ।। २६ ।।
हनं । ग्वहूम मनुष्यम निस्यैनं ।। श्री आ मिताभयागु नामस्म गायात वहूमसया ।
सर्वधाय । दयाचोको रोगव्याधिनाशजुयाव वनि हनं ऐश्वर्यलानाव । धनजन ज -

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स संपत्तिवधय जुयावयीव । अकालमृत्युभयंतरय जुयीव हनं अंतकालस सुखावती वासलायीव
।। २७ ।। हनं । वसपोलयागु महिमायागु ख । भिन्नकं एकचित्तयानाव न्यनेमाल ।
महाहर्षमानजुयक । निर्वाणपदलानाव श्री अमिताभ तथागतया थास

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वास लायुव जुल ।। २८ ।। हनं । ओं धयागु अक्षर । अत्यन्तवानलाक्षु । केलेहेंन
मिखाकनाव । दक्वलोकम निस्तयात दुःखतरययानाव । दको प्राणिस्यात । अनुत्तरा
संम्यक संवाधिज्ञान वियाव विज्याकहूम दको भयतरय यानाव

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दोलछि कालाहात धरलमाव । दोलछि ग्वलमिखाकना करूणादृष्टिनं स्वयाव
विज्यातं ।। २९ ।।

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ओं स्त्री तथथा ।। थ्व मंत्र पददर्शनयाय दृढ ध्यानयाय वोधयाय । थ्वनंलि गथ्य
धालसा थुगु ख ।। ३० ।। न्हापां कल्याण मित्र धयाहम छलपोल । शुभ नीधयाहमं
छलपोल महातेजा धयाहमं छलपोल तेजस्वी लोकेश्वरया माम जस -

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विवह्मं क्लपोल । आखल अधिपतिह्म क्लपोल मिखावानलाकह्मं क्लपोल । वुद्धिवल थुवह्म क्लपोल ुका ।। ३१ ।। हनं । न्ृ.ामभिनह्म पुस्तकदान.वेवंह्म् । कामया मुर्तिह्म । सकलसत्वप्राणियात हितयाकह्म । हतालसत्यातकाव विव । जितययायकह्म

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भगवानया मामजुयाव विज्यातं ।। ३२ ।। प्रज्ञापारमिता देवी घयाह्म क्लपोल । आर्य्यतारातव घनह्म क्लपोल । अत्यन्तवानलाकह्मं क्लपोल । विद्याया मालिकह्म पृथिवि थुवह्म ।। ३३ ।।

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चंन्द्रमाया ख्वालथ्यं चोनह्म । पार्वतिया तेजथ्यंङेनह्म । ह्यासुवस्त्रनं पुनाव विज्याकह्मं अनाघया उपरस मायातयाव विज्याकह्म । तयूगु वस्त्रनं पुनाव विज्याकह्म । महावल पराक्रमजुयाव विज्याकह्म ।। ३४ ।।

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हनं भयांनकमूर्त्तिह्म । चंद्रिका भवानी । अतिवलवानजुस्य विज्याकह्म । दुष्टजनह्म शत्रुयात नाशयास्य विज्याकह्म जयजुवह्म । अति तेववानजुस्य विज्याकह्म ।। ३५ ।। हनं पर्वशातोवथ्यंथिङाव विज्याकह्म । मारगणफुका विज्याकह्म । हनं खड्गजोना

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विज्याकह्म । हनं चक्रध्वजजोना विज्याकह्म । हनं । घनुक जोनाव जुद्धयास्य विज्याकह्म कालिकारूपजुया खानाव विज्याकह्मं क्लपोल ।। ३६ ।। हनं लोकयात रक्षायास्य विज्याकह्मं क्लपोल । मुसुहुनं न्ह्लिाव विज्याकह्म क्लपोल ।शान्तमूर्तिह्मं क्लपोल पृथिवीस तोक -

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पुयाव विज्याकह्म छ्लपोल । इंद्रायनी । शुंभनियाकह्म छ्लपोल वेद वेदांगतयाकह्मं छ्लपोल । गु ाधाय पाक्स विज्याकह् छ्लपोल जुल ।। ३७ ।। हनं शुंभराज मंगल्यास्य विज्याकह्म भवानी छ्लपोल । सुख विष्य वि ज्याकह्म छ्लपोल । जात २ या वा -

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क्ययायगु । आखलस्यनाव विज्याकह्मं छ्लपोल । पात्र जोनाव विज्याकह्मं छ्लपोल । वेगनं व्वायफु ह्मं छ्लपोल । त्रिसंध्यास विज्याकह्मं छ्लपोल । सत्यस विज्याकह्मं छ्लपोल फुकां फु केमजिवह्म छ्लपोल । अतिक्रोधयाड० विज्याकह्मं छ्लपोल ।। ३८ ।। हनं वनिजा -

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ल्मनिस्त रक्षायाकह्मं छ्लपोल । भिंगुल कैनाव विज्याकह्मं छ्लपोल । मनुष्य जीवात्मायात रक्षायाकह्मं छ्लपोल । अभयवरदान वियाव विज्याकह्मं छ्लपोल । शास्त्रस्यनाव विज्याकह्मं छ्लपोल । शान्तमूर्ति अतिवलवान्जुस्य विज्याकह्मं छ्लपोल ।। ३९ ।। हनं । छ्लपोल । दक्ष -

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जोगिनिया । नकीनजुष्य विज्याकह्म वैरागीयात । तपस्यावृत संपूर्णनं सियकाव विज्याकह्म छ्लपोल । त्रियलमधस विज्याकह्म छ्लपोल । ग्व वेलसं सियमम्वालह्म छ्लपोल जस विवह्म छ्लपोल । पुण्यया थल जुयाव विज्याकह्मं छ्लपोल । भाग्य मानिह्मं छ्लपोल । शुभगु थानस विज्याकहमं छ्लपोल भिन २ गुखकनाव विज्याकह्म छ्लपोल ।। ४० ।।

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हनं अत्यन्तवानलाकह्म वान्हेयावख्यानाव विज्याकह्म भयानक बालुयाव विज्याकह्मं छलपोल । वज्रथ्यं छाकह्म । उग्रतारा घयाह्मं छलपोल । जगत्संसारसंहितयाकह्मं छलपोल । शरणावय जोग्य जुयाव विज्याकह्मं छलपोल । भक्तिजनयात र -

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दायाकह्मं छलपोल ।। ४१ ।। हनं । सरस्वती भवानी । अष्टमातृका संपूर्ण फलविवह्म । जुगान्तकह्मं छलपोल । लोकसंसारया माता । ऐश्वर्यविवह्म छलपोल ।। ४२ ।। हनं । छल -

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पोलनं । सकलयातं । वरदानवियाव विज्याकह्म गौतमघयाह्मं छलपोल । थ्वते नामनं संजुक जुयाव विज्याकह्मं छलपोल । गुगु फलफोन उगूलि फलवियाव विज्याकह्मं छलपोल । मैत्री करुणा मुदिता उपेक्षा चतुर्ब्रह्मविहारस विज्याकह्मनं । थ्व संसारस सत्वप्राणिपनिसयात उद्धारयानाव विज्याकह्मं छलपोल हे आर्य्यतारा ।। ४३ ।।

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हनं । थुली छलपोल्यात ग्वह्मस्यैनं भजनायात स्तोत्रयात वह्मसयात । थुलि ।शतक्वि च्याता भगवानपनिस्यैनं । आज्ञा दयका तवगू । कामनायाक्गु हितनं वाक्ययाकगू न्यनाव । थ्वमतस विज्याकह्म आर्य्यतारा गुह्येश्वरीनं छलपोल ।। ४४ ।।

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हनं छलपोतपनिस्यैनं । दुःखजुयाव चोनह्म प्राणियात । दुःख फुतकाव । सुख वियाव विज्याह्मं छलपोल । हनं देवताया स्यैनं देवताजुयाव विज्याकह्मं छलपोल । हनं पापदक फुतकाव विज्याकह्मं छलपोल । रोगव्याधि दक फुतकाव विज्याकह्मं छलपोल । हे जननी । हे मां तारणी ।। ४५ ।।

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हनं । सुथ न्हापां । न्हिनस । वहनीस । थ्वते स्वकल स्तोत्रयातसा । थ्वह्म मनुष्ययात । निश्चयनं । सुखभोगलाङ्व । स्वर्ग जुइव थुका मन वचन काय शुद्धयानाव थ्व पुस्तक पाथयायमाल । थ्वते पुस्तकस । गथ्य घयावतल । वथ्यं । पुण्यफललाङ्व थुका । हनं । ताकालम्बा -

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नाव चोन्य दइव जुल । नवखंड पृथ्वी वीयालाभ दइव जुल ।। ४६ ।। हनं ग्वह्म प्राणिया दूःखि दरिद्रजुयाव जन्मजुयाव चोनह्म यात । सुख वियाव विज्याकह्मनं छलपोल । हनं ज्योल जुयाव चोनह्मयातनं । पंडित जुयकाव । विज्याकह्मं । हनं वंथना -

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गारस । कुनावतवह्मयातनं तोलातावहस्यं विज्याकह्मं छलपोल ।। ४७ ।। कुनावतवपिं ग्वह्म २ दुःख जुयाव चोनपिं दयाव चोन । वह्म २ यात उद्धारजुयीका । व्यवहारस जितययानाव विस्य विज्याकह्म । हनं । हूसु जन्मया शत्रु पनि । मित्र जुइव । ॐ कुदुह्म अतिभयान -

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कह्म जंतु । सा । मेस आदिंयागूनं । भयहरण जुइव थुका ।। ४८ ।। हनं मनुष्यया महाभय । हतालस वन्य मजिव । वनया दथुस चोनह्म । मनुष्ययातनं । छलपोल पनिस्यैनं । भय फुतकाव विज्यातं । मृत्युया भय आदिनं मोचकाव विज्याकह्मं छलपोल । छलपोल आदिं । एकविं -

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शति घाय । नियं छइम आयुर्यंता रायानामकाव । मनुष्य प्राणि सकलयां । भयहरण जुइव जुल ।। ४९ ।। हनं अकालमृत्यु भयं उखाल । सुखा वतिस वासलायीव । विपुल फलदयिव मनुष्य जन्म जुयाव । घंध २ घायके फयीव ।। ५० ।।

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हनं ग्वइम मनुष्यनं सुथ न्हापां थ्व गुलि पुस्तक पाथयायूव । हनं । पाथयातक्वि । वइमसया नानाप्रकारणं । ऐश्वर्य्य वघय जुयीव जुल ।। ५१ ।। हनं । थ्व देव । नाग । यदागणपनि सकलप्रमुखनं । दक्व -

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सैनं थुगु पाथ । ग्वइम मनुष्य प्राणिपनिस्येनं यात वइमयात भूतप्रेत पिशाच पनिसेनं । सुनानं थिय फयीव मणु ।। ५२ ।। हनं थ्वते दुष्टग्रहमनि । सुसुधालसा । वोसा । वोक्सिनि । भूतप्रेतगण । सिक । रोगव्यथा नवग्रह । छायाग्रह । थ्व पनिसेनं । थियफ मुख ।। ५३ ।।

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हनं वेतालया भय अगति सिकया भय । मारगण । ग्रहानपनिस्येनं । थ्व पुस्तक पाथयाकइम मनुष्ययात । थ्व पनिसया क्वितनंगाय फयी मणु कुं विघ्न विग्रह जुय फं मणु ।। ५४ ।।

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हनं थ्व जातियागु नयत्वन्यदयाव सुखजुयाव पुत्र पुत्री पनि संपूर्णजुयक लाभदया । थव जातपनिस नापं सम तुल्य जुयाव । प्रेमभावनं गृहस । भोगयायदपि ।। ५५ ।। हनं थ्व पाथ्यानाव चोनइमयात । प्रीतिमानय

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यातकाव । सदानं भाग्यमानिजुयाव । सदा सर्वकालं कल्याण जुयाव । वोधिज्ञान लानाव । श्री वुद्धया थासस । श्री आर्यतारायां स्थानस । वासयानाव चोन्य दयी । थुलि ग्वह्म मनुष्यनं । भावनायात । वह्म मनुष्ययात । वदातः ग्गु वुद्धया फलज्ञान लायीव जुलधक । श्री भगवाननं आज्ञादयका विज्यातं ।। ५६ ।। इति श्री आर्यतारा भट्टारिकाया नामाष्टोत्तर

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शतकं वुद्धभाषितं समाप्तम् ।। ।। शुभम् भूयात् ।। ।।

Extra later addition

संवत् १०५५ साल कार्तिक शुक्ल ८ रोज ५ स थ्व तारासन पुष्टक नीदोवाहालया भद्रराजं न्यानाकया जुल थ्व पुष्टक सुनानं लोभयायमदु जुल सुभं ।।

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HMG NEPAL STUDIES

Part - One

HIS MAJESTY'S ADDRESSES

One

February 25, 1980 (Fagun 13, 2036): Colombo

Mr. President,
Madame Jayewardene,
Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen:

On behalf of the Queen, and the members of my entourage and on my own behalf, I should like to express to Your Excellency and Madame Jayewardene, the Government and people of Sri Lanka our sincere gratitude for the warm cordiality with which we have been received in this land of peace and quietitude. We appreciate the arrangements made for our comfortable sojourn and we would also like to assure you that we are feeling much at home.

Mr. President, Sri Lanka is an ancient land whose history, we in Nepal remember, goes back to the age when man was content to live with myths and found meaning in them. Traditionally, it has also been a land of prosperity and plenty inviting the cupidity of those who like to subjugate people for their greed. Not many centuries ago, with the help

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of fairly dependable boats, when people from the west began to look around risking the tides of the high seas, not only should they have been delighted to discover this land of a oma and sweetness, but also to possess it. The peace and innocence of the people of Sri Lanka were no match to their craft. And this pearl the Indian Ocean fell the hands of the aliens.

In one after another century, the dark clouds of colonialism have risen on the horizons of Sri Lanka and this nation has withstood these vicissitudes proclaiming as always, the message of peace and compassion among men and nations.

Nearly two decades ago, in the post-war era; when one nation after another in Asia and Africa began to break the Shackles of alien domination, it was feared that the dark clouds of domination and intimidation symbolised by the new emergent powers may threaten their existence. It was in this landscape, when clouds of competing ideologies and conflicting forces began to gather once again; that nations, fearful of another holocaust, appeared like a rainbow in the sky. The curtain was first raised in Belgrade, and the leaders who attended the Nonaligned Conference are remembered today in affectionate gratitude.

Now with a new epoch and a new generation beginning to take over the responsibilities, the urgency and the ideals of the past have not changed, but are being felt with deeper feelings. At a time when the sky is overcast again, the nations that refuse to be aligned with any block

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need to assert, like the rainbow in the sky; that the world consists of not just two but many a variety of shades and colours of race, religion, language; ideology, culture and mode of life.

Mr. President, there are Nepalese who look upon history as a recurrence of war and peace; an alternating cycle of the forces of domination and the forces of freedom; in which the vanquished rise only to overthrow the victors. When population swells, when expectations rise or when a nation is propelled by greed, ambition or temptation for the domination of others, the chances of going out of its bounds are many. It is these unpredictable forces which gravitate nations, at times unknowingly or unwillingly; on the road to confrontation. Presumably; this is how the lengthening shadows of conflict haunt us.

But when greed faces greed and; anger is confronted with anger, the spark of an ignition may lead to a conflagration which may not spare any one including the innocent ones. This is where we feel there is an indispensable need for utmost self-restraint and a recognition on the part of each nation to respect the independence and identity of other nations. This is where a con-comitant realization is urgent so that those who are overconfident or; are ready to intrude upon others, may do so only at the risk of their own sanity or perils.

It is in this context that we find the developments in our part of the world distressing for all. My government has consistently opposed

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intervention of a nation by another nation. We would, therefore, like to see an immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops from Kampuchea, Afghanistan r the like so that norr lly of relationship between nations could be restored to the satisfaction of all.

In recent history, the world is witnessing a phenomenon which we may call luck. A country that was content to live in peace suddenly finds that its people from the next day have little to work, blessed as they now are by the discovery of fossil fuel within the confines of their territory. The desire to grow richer every day possibly tempts them to further the price-hike which to the industrialised nations would mean some economic complications, but to the least developed and to the land-locked countries where oil has to be imported on most expensive transport -- the burden is crushing, especially, to those millions after the day's back-breaking labour only look for a livable life. The prospect for a just world order, therefore, seems to be gloomy, if not dismal, when one thinks of the disparity among nations and men.

It is a pity that, whereas, the industrialised nations living in an age of cybernetics are busy looking out for raw materials, market and monopolies, the agrarian countries with problems of mounting population and massive unemployment are struggling for bare survival and identity. It is only just that countries of the third world should be asking for a just international economic order.

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Mr. President, Nepal shares with Sri Lanka not only a common concern for justice and peace but a similarity of ideals and aspirations. We are bound by the same geography when the close ties of culture take us back to the dawn of history. Peace, tolerance, nonvoilence and compassion constitute the basic ingredients of our Hindu, as well as, our Buddhist heritage. For both our nations, peace is a living ideal. It was in deep respect for and adherence to these values that my countrymen desire Nepal to be declared a Zone of Peace.

It is gratifying for both of us to note that South Asia, as a whole now believes in non-alignment as the guiding principle of international relations. Mr. President, may we hope that Asia, which is the home of all major faiths, will lead man to the fulfilment of his oldest dream to live in peace, security and equanimity, in harmony with nature sharing a joyful bond of understanding among all men. Let Hindu Nepal that gave birth to Gautama, the Buddha, again deliver a soulful message of peace in Nepal, peace in Sri Lanka, peace in Asia and the world.

In conclusion, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, may I now propose a toast

- to the good health and happiness of His Excellency the President of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka and Madame J.R. Jayewardene;
- to the continued peace and prosperity of the people of Sri Lanka; and
- to the ever-growing friendship between Nepal and Sri Lanka.

Thank You

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Two

February 26, 1980 (Fagun 14, 2036)

Beloved Countrymen:

At the friendly invitation of His Excellency Mr. J.R. Jayewardene, President of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, we, along with the Queen, are leaving today for Sri Lanka on a State Visit for four days. We will also visit some friendly countries of the neighbourhood—Singapore, Burma, Bangladesh—and lastly to India on an official visit.

Sri Lanka is a non-aligned country of South Asia, one with which Nepal maintains close and friendly relations. We are hopeful that as a result of the present State Visit, these relations will be further strengthened. We look forward to the exchange of views with the friendly leaders of the neighbouring countries in the belief that it will deepen our understanding on regional and international matters. It is our conviction that climate of mutual understanding and cooperation among friends in the region will help us not only to maintain peace but also to sustain the development activities in our country.

We have constituted a Council of Royal Representative under the Chairmanship of our brother, His Royal Highness Prince Gyanendra Bir Bikram Shah, to discharge duties on our behalf during absence. The Council of Ministers will carry out the day-to-day administration. We are confident that all our countrymen will, as always, contribute to the maintenance of peace for the good of Nepal and the Nepalese.

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May Lord Pashupatinath bless us all!

Jai Nepal !

Three

February 26, 1980 (Fagun 14, 2036): Colombo

"Mr. Mayor,
Citizens of Colombo,
Your Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen

From Nepal, the land where Buddha, the Prince of Peace, was born, we bring to you on behalf of our people a message of greetings and good-will for the friendly people of Sri Lanka. The closeness of relations between our countries can be measured by the fact that it took us just over three hours to reach Colombo from Kathmandu.

To many of you who look forward to visit Nepal, one day or the other, as pilgrims to Buddha's birthplace Lumbini, I should like to add, if I may, that we now have been able to link Lumbini by road making it accessible without difficulty for all travellers. Today, this sacred place is gradually being transformed into a sanctuary of peace, which we hope will be a fitting tribute to the memory of Siddhartha Gautama.

If we in Nepal have been able to lay down some elements of basic infrastructure for the development of Lumbini, we do so because we look upon Hinduism and Buddhism as two facets of the same culture. For centuries, the two have co-existed in perfect harmony, enriching our lives and the heritage of our history.

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Indeed, the Nepalese by nature, treat all faiths as sacred and inviolable. But when the freedom of human conscience is trampled underfoot or when injustice, aggression and violence become the accepted modes of behaviour, the Nepalese--who otherwise are noted for their love of peace and non-violence--also make themselves known as the Gorkhas. As there are unique features about all national characters, love for peace and unfailing courage are the equally important aspects of our character.

Mr. Mayor, we have had the pleasure to make an aerial survey of Mahaweli dam yesterday, afternoon. It is a project that calls for our sincere admiration for those who have been working at it contributing their might, ingenuity, labour and skill. We commend this project, additionally, because it seeks to fulfil the basic demands of life.

Visiting the Mahaweli we were reminded of somewhat similar projects, which, if undertaken, can be of great value to the people of our region. But great things can only be accomplished with great vision. Wherever nature has given bountifully, man has to learn to share generously--realising full well that the resources of the sea or soil--ultimately belong to the people of the land, and they must be harnessed for the welfare of the people without ignoring their aspirations. It is our conviction that the welfare of the people, their voice and their conscience must be considered the final arbiter of any order. Without such vision and magnanimity, this world of ours will be the poorer place to live in. We need a humanistic outlook of a kind that embraces a

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genuine concern for others as much as we would be concerned for our own interests.

The Colombo Plan, which was nurturned in this historic city, is inspired by similar noble ideals. When we were privileged to host the Conference of Colombo Plan Countries in Kathmandu some two years ago, we in Nepal called for the realization of the vision of its co-authors, including President Jayewardene, through regional and international cooperation particularly in the development of unexplored resources like water.

Unlike Sri Lanka, Nepal's difficulty in economic development has been felt first, by its landlocked nature and secondly, a rugged terrain comprising some of the highest mountains in the world. Moreover, our exposure to modern science and technology has been relatively limited. But the desire for change and modernization propel us as well, and we have continued to work in a manner that will serve our people to live a better life.

I am happy to see for myself that Sri Lanka has made commendable efforts in many fields including education, health and population control. As we watch the waters of the Indian Ocean lapping the shores of this island country with all the advantages of international exposure, we feel certain that Sri Lanka will continue to gain greater heights under President J.R. Jayewardene whose drive and dynamism for the welfare of

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his people are well-known. We are keen to know the progress made especially under his new economic and industrial policies.

Mr. Mayor, since our arrival in this historic city we have been welcomed and treated with a great measure of goodwill, friendship and cordiality which are the hallmarks of character of Sri Lanka people. President Jayewardene and his government have spared no effort to make our visit memorable. We take it as a striking evidence of the age-old ties that bind our nations together in friendship and understanding. Yesterday, when we were privileged to pay homage to the Temple of the Tooth in Kandy, it gave us a sense of fulfilment and peace. May peace in its pristine form response in Sri Lanka and may the people of this beautiful land remain blessed in contentment and joy. And finally, may the friendship between Nepal and Sri Lanka grow from strength to strength.

Thank you !

Four

February 26, 1980 (Fagun 14, 2036): Colombo

Mr. President,
Madame Jayewardene and
Distinguished Guests:

Allow me, first of all, on behalf of the Queen and my own behalf to convey to you, Mr. President, and Madame Jayewardene and to other distinguished guests our warm welcome at this banquet to-night. I sincerely thank you for your presence on this occasion.

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My first thought at this moment is one of deep appreciation to the President, Government and people of Sri Lanka for their warm reception and touching hospitality accorded us during this visit. I have taken this as a concrete manifestation of the feelings of friendship and cordiality which mark the relations between the people of Nepal and the people of Sri Lanka.

Mr. President, Your Excellency's visit to Nepal a little more than a year ago is a striking example of the great importance which we both attach to our relations of friendship and cooperation. We in Nepal entertain the feelings of respect for the people of Sri Lanka and are highly impressed with the peace-loving policies and nation-building activities of the Government of this country under your leadership. I am sure that our exchanges during this visit will contribute meaningfully to the further strengthening of the friendship, understanding and cooperation existing between our two countries.

We were happy to see that Nepal and Sri Lanka not only share a common desire to develop bilateral relations politically, culturally and economically but also maintain an identical approach to international problems, an approach which is based on our abiding faith in the principles and purposes of the United Nations Charter and the principles and policies of non-aligment, Sri Lanka's support for Nepal's aspiration to develop herself in independence and peace while at the same time contributing to the peace, goodwill and cooperation in the region, has

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been gratifying for us. I wish to assure you in all sincerity that I am highly satisfied with the outcome of this visit.

May I now request you. Ladies and Gentlemen, to join me in proposing a toast

- to the good health and personal happiness of H.E. Mr. J.R. Jayewardene, President of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka and Madame Jayewardene;
- to the continued peace and prosperity for the people of Sri Lanka, and
- to the over-lasting friendship between Sri Lanka and Nepal.

Thank you !

Five

September 24, 1979 (Ashwin 8, 2036)

Beloved Countrymen

We are happy to return home after participating in the Sixth Summit Conference of the Non-aligned Nations held in Havana and having paid en route unofficial visits to the People's Republic of China, Kuwait, Canada, Iceland, the United Kingdom, Greece and India including some more countries in transit.

Viewed from Nepal, Cuba is on the other side of the globs and our participation in the Sixth Summit in that hemisphere has helped not only to establish our identity as a peace-loving country but has also enabled us to project our policy of holding independent views based on merit on

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each issue of international relations of the day. The Summit, as in the past, also provided us with a forum for meeting and expanding our friendly contacts wit many countries of the orld.

Nepal, in the past, has been aware of the rise and fall of colonial orders. One form of colonialism may disappear but another with attractive slogans may emerge anywhere and at any point of time. It is why I feel non-aligmment should continue to be the cornerstone of our foreign policy. It is also the reason why we feel Nepal's desire for a Zone of Peace is a correct and lagitimate aspiration. There is no doubt that this is a positive proposition meant to help ensure our independence and identity. I am happy to say that based on good understanding we enjoy happy relations with our friends India and China. I also feel that we in Nepal must be aware of the possibilities of could warlike situation developing in our continent and refrain from involving ourselves with any country on the basis of ideology or any other principles. A total, undeterred engagement in peace, through the way we have charted for the good of our people, will release not only our resources and energy to the peaceful construction and development of our motherland but will also help a small nation like ours with the advantage of learning from numerous countries of the world.

We received a cordial welcome in Cuba for which we feel it our duty to express our thanks to H.E. the President and the people of Cuba. We are in deed thankful also for the warm reception and hospitality extended

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to the Nepalese Delegation by all friendly countries in transit. As usual, we would like to thank our brother His Royal Highness Prince Gyanendra Bir Bikram Shah for having shouldered ou. duties and responsibilities during our absence. We would also like to thank all the members of the Council of Royal Representatives, as well as the Council of Ministers and all servants of the nation for having carried out day to day administration in accordance with the laws, rules and regulation of the Kingdom. Finally, as usual, we would also like to extend out thanks to all our beloved countrymen for the maintenance of peace at home.

May Lord Pashupatinath bless us all.

Jaya Nepal

Six

February 18, 1980 (Fagun 7, 2036)

Beloved Countrymen:

On this day, in the year 1951, an era of democracy was ushered in Nepal. This was a cause for which all those who had faith in the ideals of democracy had joined hands with each other. It therefore behaves us, on this occasion, to pay tribute to the memory of our late King Tribhuvan, as well as, to all those who laid down their lives for the cause of democracy in Nepal.

During the three decades since a democratic order had been instituted in Nepal, the Nepalese society, nothwithstanding numerous hurdles, has

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made some significant advances. In this connection, it must be added that our revered father, the late King, having realised the need to make democratic order compatible with the realities of Nepal introduced the partyless Democratic Panchayat system. While this polity over the past 19 years has been able to defend Nepalese nationalism, it has, without doubt, scored achievements in many spheres of Nepalese life. In the light of the changes, both internal and international, questions as to the justification for the continuation of this system had been raised last year. Therefore, in keeping with our democratic tradition, we have proclaimed a National Referendum with view to assess the public opinion on the subject of policy we need.

On the 16th of last December, we put before the nation some earnest questions of the day with a view to maintain a just milieu whereby the nation may decide its choice freely, and democratically, without putting peace, stability and our national unity into jeopardy. Problems and challenges on these scores have continued to vex us. Democracy, I presume, is not only a political order, but a system that expresses itself, more fully, in the human behaviour. It can not thrive in the absence of a system of mutual recognition and mutual respect for each other's views and identity. Democracy to be genuine also demands a diminution of inequalities between individuals. It is my firm belief that a society without the ideals of democracy can hardly thrive. Nevertheless, in view of the fact that forms of democracy differ from one country to another, it

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is important to realize the type of democracy which will ultimately go with our national character, and help us achieve order and stability making us e r responsive to the ne s of our people a ther than to those of others. The need of the day, therefore, seems to be a realization for us all of a system that will not only ensure the durability of democracy but also safeguard the interest of Nepal and the Nepalese helping us to move in our continued march through history.

I do not think we can afford to overlook the growing uneasiness that marks the international situation of our times. Extending from the Middle East, it looks as though the shadows of cold war have overtaken the region in our neighbourhood. Foreign intervention and arms race in the eastern, as well as, the western regions of this continent have brought about a situation marked by tension and a call to arms. Coupled with these developments, the problems of spiralling prices and energy crisis have caused real hardships to our people. In this challenging situation, the need is being felt for a wider unity, self-restraint and courage combined with a fairness in approach to all problems.

If these are the persistent challenges at home, in our international dealings, a firm belief in the principles of peaceful co-existence is all the more essential. It is a fact of life that without a condition of peace, development in a country can hardly gain momentum. It is therefore important that we refuse to be dragged into the rivalries of big powers and contribute to the cause of world peace through an adherence to the

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philosophy of non-alignment, mutual cooperation and understanding among nations. It is in keeping with this belief that we in Nepal have desired to have our country declared a Zone of Peace. The global situation of our times has further attested to the aptness of this concept. It is only appropriate, therefore, that we keep working to secure universal support to this noble end.

In conclusion, on this occasion of the King Tribhuvan Memorial and National Democracy Day, let us all draw inspiration from our forebears and martyrs and pledge once more to defend the integrity of our motherland and help to establish a just society among us.

May Lord Pashupatinath bless us all !

Jai Nepal."

Seven

April 13, 1980 (Baisakh 1, 2037)

"Beloved Countrymen:

Today, as the New Year dawns we extend to all Nepalese. Our best wishes for the health, happiness and joy for the coming year. The time has come when we will be taking a decision, almost momentous, in our history. As it has been a cherished tradition with us to show deepest regard to the will and welfare of our people, it will be a moment to remember for our posterity when we shall have held a National Referendum by way of finding an answer from our people on the polity we consider best for our motherland.

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Five year's ago, at the time of our Coronation, I had maintained that a selfless effort where the King joins hands with his people in serving the nation has been a uniqu feature of our political life in Nepal. As one who shares the joys and sorrows of the Nepalese people, we shall treasure the will of our people as our own verdict in shaping the future course for Nepal. It is only natural therefore that we would like all Nepalese people of eligible age-men or women, rich or poor, strong or weak, literate or illiterate, whether they come from the east or west, north or south to actively participate in the coming National Referendum. To this end, we have granted general amnesty to those Nepalese who have been accused of political charges.

Since the Referendum concerns itself with the sacred trust reposed on us by our people, any recourse to manipulation by anyone, group, faction or with the connivance of outside powers will constitute a breach of faith in respect of our immutable bond with our beloved people. Let us therefore create an ethos whereby the referendum can be held without having to resort to the use of force.

Let us all consider things with a calm of mind and a maturity of judgement and follow the norms that true democracy demands. Let us also take the referendum as a challenge to demonstrate the world that we are a disciplined nation, tolerant of dissent and that we value democracy not in words alone but in deed, as well.

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And finally once again, let us be mindful of the realities of our society, of the dire need to concentrate our efforts to improve the quality of . ife for the vast majori ./ of our people, of the need for cohesion, for harmony and, above all, peace in our homeland. Let us realize that it is in our unity that no one howsoever powerful, captivating or resourceful shall be able to make the Nepalese people their puppet or pawn. Let us also be alive to the urgency of taking some effective steps, in cooperation with the people, to mitigate their sufferings from the rising prices and economic difficulties of the present. Howsoever handicapped or hard pressed the Nepalese people may be by virtue of their circumstances, they also entertain their human dignity and a dream for a better tomorrow.

Let the New Year herald for all of us a climate of peace and true freedom with clear understanding of our past, with courage to meet the challenges of the present and a faith to do justice and good to all Nepalese and Nepal. This is what we would wish for our people in the year to come.

May Lord Pashupatinath grant us all peace and wisdom.

Jai Nepal.

* English Trans. Rising Nepal, April 14, 1980.

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Eight

His Majesty's message on the eve of the May 2, 1980 referendum on April 29, 1980

"As the polling date for the national referendum comes close. I feel it my duty to call upon every adult Nepali to consider it a patriotic obligation to cast one's vote with the maximum participation possible.

Referendum comes rarely in the history of a nation. It will be appropriate therefore if the commission entrusted with this task and all those people from the Government and the public sectors feel that it is their bounden duty to show total fairness, integrity, impartiality and be responsible towards the Nepalese people in conducting the polling for referendum. In this given moment in the history of our motherland, the world will be taking a look at us. This should indeed inspire us even more to be vigilant about our attitudes and conduct as a nation bent upon achieving the ideals of democracy.

Democracy reflects a system under which an individual takes upon himself his own responsibilities as well as those of the society he lives in.

Anyone whether he supports the partyless or multiparty system, if he truly has faith in the norms of democracy must under no circumstances create difficulty in the peaceful conduct of the referendum through intimidation, coercion, manipulation or imposition in any form. The

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first step in the journey to democracy can well be taken when it is realized that respect for one self can come only when there is a willingness to extend a similar consideration for others. Mutual recognition and respect for each other along with self-restraint and civility are qualities much sought after in any democracy. Nevertheless, despite every effort to maintain calm and tranquillity, if some elements come out openly to disturb the peaceful conduct of the referendum, and engage in the act of violence and vendetta creating problems for the maintenance of peace and order in society. I have instructed my Government to deal with them and the law-breakers legally and firmly without let or hindrance. It is my earnest hope that there will be full cooperation from my beloved people in this regard.

Finally, may we hope that every adult Nepali will help to make the coming referendum a success by casting their valued vote through an independent judgement as to the choice of the polity that are considers best for the maintenance of peace and the achievement of progress for all Nepalese and Nepal of today and tomorrow.

May Lord Pashupatinath grant us all wisdom.

Jai Nepal."

* Gorkhapatra, Baishakh 18, 2036. Trans: Rising Nepal, April 30, 1980.

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Nine

HM King Birendra's Proclamation to the Nation on May 14, 1980 (Jeth 1, 2037) after the announcement of the May 2, Referendum

Beloved countrymen:

The referendum we have had of late will go down as an important landmark in the history of Nepal. Indeed, it has proven to be an instrument of democracy, a medium through which the country seeks its destiny in consonance with the will of the majority of our people. Last year, through a proclamation to hold a national referendum, we had called upon our countrymen to choose the kind of polity that they consider best for the country. Accordingly, the nationwide polling we have had on the second of this month, has clearly demonstrated the results as to the kind of polity people seek in Nepal. It befits us, also on this occasion, to thank all our countrymen who have contributed to this cause including the National Election Commission for having conducted the referendum smoothly.

The referendum has shown that the people of Nepal are resolved to continue, with timely reforms, the system of partyless Panchayat democracy which our illustrious Father, the late King Mahendra, had instituted nearly two decades ago after having deeply pondered over the situation obtaining in and outside our homeland. We consider the will of our people to be truly inviolable, and while honouring it, we accept the popular mandate to perpetuate the partyless Panchayat system as our own verdict in the belief that the will of the people should constitute the main basis in deciding the polity for Nepal.

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In the message delivered to our beloved people on the King Mahendra Memorial and Constitution Day, we had already proposed changes to be brought about in the Panchayat polity. In addition, we propose to consider the advice we hope of receiving from various segments of our society and bring about necessary amendments in our Constitution in the near future.

At a time when this nation is taking a definite direction in our history, no one should venture to undermine or play mockery with the will and mandate of our people. An attitude of insolence, anarchy and violence goes against the very principles of democracy and peace. I wish to make it clear therefore that if some elements are out to create problems on the peaceful evolution of our democracy, the Nepalese people will not sit back as silent spectators. Dissent and diversities of opinions are the accepted hall-marks of democracy. In a democratic set-up if the will of majority is accepted as the ultimate decision to be carried out, the ideas of the minority are also treated with respect. However, to make democracy a living reality, we should encourage a climate of opinion where an issue is viewed from different angles and criticism offered freely for and against a principle with respect and decency. Only with the acceptance of such norms can we embrance and bring into a single stream the entire nation to contribute to the welfare of our people. This is why we feel it the more important to open our eyes to a vision for a brighter future than be guided solely by the dictates of the past. In conclusion, may we

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hope that the Nepalese will set aside whatever grudges they may have and unite in a common cause to bring peace, prosperity and all-round progress for the people of our motherland.

May Lord Pashupatinath bless us all.

Jai Nepal !

Part - Two

May 2, 1980 Referendum of Nepal

1. Total voters - 71,92,451

   i Women - 23,00,000

2. Votes cast - 48,13,486 (66.92%)
3. Votes invalid - 3,07,269 (7.73%)
4. Votes for Panchayat - 24,33,452 (54.79%)
5. Votes for Multiparty - 20,07,965 (45.21%)
6. Difference - 4,25,487
7. Highest percentage of votes for Panchayat in Karnali Zone - 84.14%
8. Lowest percentage of votes for Panchayat in Gandaki Zone - 50.45%
9. Highest percentage of votes for Multiparty in Gandaki Zone - 49.45%
10. Lowest percentage of votes for Multiparty in Karnali Zone - 15.86%

* Rising Nepal, May 15, 1980.

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ii. A. List of 54 districts where Panchayat side got majority of votes:

1. Jhapa
2. Ilam
3. Panchthar
4. Taplejung
5. Dhankuta
6. Bhojpur
7. Tehrathum
8. Sankhuwasabha
9. Dhanukha
10. Mahottari
11. Sindhuli
12. Ramecchap
13. Dolakha
14. Nuwakot
15. Rasuwa
16. Kabhrepalanchok
17. Sindhupalchok
18. Dhading
19. Bara
20. Parsa
21. Makawanpur
22. Syangja
23. Gorkha
24. Lamjung
25. Manang
26. Arghakhanchi
27. Gulmi
28. Nawalparasi
29. Kapilbastu
30. Parbat
31. Myagdi
32. Mustang
33. Baglung
34. Jumla
35. Humla
36. Mugu
37. Dolpa
38. Kalikot
39. Sallyan
40. Piuthan
41. Rolpa
42. Rukum
43. Banke
44. Dailekh
45. Jajarkot
46. Bajhang

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47. Bajura
48. Accham
49. Baitad
50. Darchula
51. Saptari
52. Khotang
53. Okhaldhunga
54. Solukhumbu

ii. B. List of 21 districts where the Multiparty side got majority of votes:

1. Morang
2. Sunsari
3. Siraha
4. Udayapur
5. Sarlahi
6. Kathmandu
7. Lalitpur
8. Bhaktapur
9. Chitawan
10. Rautahat
11. Tanahun
12. Kaski
13. Rupandehi
14. Palpa
15. Dang
16. Bardiya
17. Surkhet
18. Kailali
19. Doti
20. Kanchanpur
21. Dandeldhura

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Part - Three

His Majesty forms

Constitutic Reforms Commission Ma: 21, 1980 (Jeth 8, 2037)

1. Chairman - Shri Basudev Sharma Act. Chief Justice Supreme Court

2. Member Secretary - Dhruba Bar Singh Thapa-Secretary
Ministry of Law Justice

Members

3. Jagadish Jha

4. Ranadhir Subba

5. Hiralal Biswakarma

6. Mrs. Kamal Rana

7. Achyut Raj Regmi

8. Surendra Bahadur Shrestha

9. Kamal Thapa

10. Narendra Chaudhary

11. Mohammad Iqwal Iraqi

Part Four

His Majesty Promulgates Freedom of Speech and Publication

Ordinance, 2037 May 29, 1980 (Jeth 16, 2037)

His Majesty Promulgates the said ordinance as provisioned by the article 57 of the Nepal constitution as recommended by His Majesty's Government.

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A committee to study the said ordinance June, 3, 1980

1. Chairman - M.P. Koirala

Members

2. Rajeshvar Devkota
3. Pashupati Shamsher JBR
4. Krishna Prasad Panta
5. Kunja Bihari Prasad Singh

Part - Five

HM reshuffles Council of Ministers June 1, 1980 (Jeth 19, 2037)

His Majesty reshuffles the Council of Minister on PM Surya Bahadur Thapa's recommendation as reproduced below:

	Name & Status	Portfolios
1.	Shri Surya Bahadur Thapa Prime Minister	Royal Palace Affairs; Defense
	Ministers	
2.	Nain Bahadur Swanr	Law & Justice
3.	Navaraj Subedi	Home, Panchayat
4.	Jog Mehar Shrestha	Works & Transport
5.	Harishchandra Mahat	Water Resources
6.	Netra Bikram Thapa	General Adm.
7.	Balaram Ghartimagar	Local Development
8.	Marich Man Singh	Education

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	Name & Status	Portfolios
9.	K.B. Shahi	Foreign Affairs
10.	Hem Bahadur Malla	Land Reforms
11.	Bijaya Prakash Thebe	Food & Agriculture
12.	Makeswar Prasad Singh	Forest
13.	Ramananda Prasad Yadav	Health
	Ministers of State	
14.	Dr. Ram Prasad Rajbahak	Industry & Commerce; Tourism
15.	Dambar Bahadur Malla	Communications
16.	Dr. Yadav Prasad Panta	Finance
	Assistant Ministers	
17.	Jaya Prakash	Home-Panchayat
18.	Bhim Prasad Gauchan	Local Development
19.	Ms. Saraswati Rai	Water Resources
20.	Omkar Prasad Gauchan	Education
21.	Madan Bahadur Pradhan	Food & Agriculture
22.	Raj Bahadur Shah	Home and Panchayat
23.	Purna Bahadur Gurung	Works and Transport

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Part - Six

HMG Officials January 16, 1980 (Magh 2, 2036)

HMG has promoted two officers of the judicial services to first class namely:

Mr. Gopal Prasad Khatri

Mr. Pannaman Tuladhar

New Acting Secretary, Industry and Commerce Ministry February 5, 1980

Mr. Surya Prasad Shrestha is appointed Acting Secretary of the Industry of Commerce Ministry.

February 7, 1980

HMG has appointed the following persons to to different posts:

	Name	Post
1.	Ram Prasad Sharma	Additional Secretary Ministry of Industry and Commerce
2.	Ravidev Sharma	Joint Secretary Ministry of Industry and Commerce
3.	Shiva Shamsher Rana	Joint Secretary Ministry of Industry and Commerce
4.	Bimal Basnet	Director Department of Tourism

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8 Special Class Officers appointed

May 1, 1980

The following named 8 Gazetted First Class Officers are promoted to Special Class by the HMG:

	Office	Name
1.	Secretary, Communications	Dr. Dibya Dev Bhatta
2.	Executive Chairman Nepal Electricity Corporation	Shankar Krishna Malla
3.	Secretary, Industry and Commerce	Surya Prasad Shrestha
4.	Secretary, Water, Power & Irrigation	Pashupati Pratap Shah
5.	Secretary, Works and Transport	Gyan Prasad Sharma
6.	Special Officer, Finance Ministry	Jitendra Lal Maskey
7.	Secretary, Public Service Commission	Bhuvan Man Singh Pradhan
8.	Secretary, Food and Agriculture	Ved Bahadur Khadka

HMG Officials transferred

	Official	Original Office	Present Office
1.	Jit Bahadur Manandhar	Director General Postal Services Department	Joint Secretary Ministry of Communications
2.	Sachidananda Srivastav	-	Director General Postal Services Department
3.	Ram Raj Paudel	Joint Secretary Ministry of Communications	Reserve Pool
4.	Madhusudan Dhakal	Director General Customs Dept.	Additional Secretary Finance Ministry

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5.	Bhubaneshvar Khatri	Additional Secretary, Finance Ministry	Executive Chairman Birgunj Sugar Mills
6.	Bishnu Pratap Shah	Adm. Management Department	Joint Secretary Finance Ministry
7.	Dilliraj Upreti	Director General Dept. of Tourism	Joint Secretary Adm. Management Department
8.	Birendra Prasad Shaha	Home Panchayat Ministry	Additional Secretary Home Panchayat Ministry
9.	Madhavlal Tabdar	-	Joint Secretary, Home Panchayat Ministry
10.	Tek Bahadur Thapa	-	ibid.
11.	Padmaraj Sharma	Gazetted Second Class	Gazetted First Class
12.	Hemraj Gyawali	ibid.	ibid.
13.	Bhuvanman Kayastha	ibid.	ibid.
14.	Devendra Bahadur Pradhananga	ibid.	Cabinet Secretariat

New Finance Secretary

February 18, 1980

Secretary in the Ministry of Tourism Mr. Goraksha Bahadur Nhucche Pradhan has been transfered to the post of Finance Secretary which was vaccated by Dr. Devendra Raj Panday.

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New Secretary, Tourism Ministry

February 21, 1980

Mr. Achyut Bahadur Rajbhandari has been transferred to the post of Secretary in the Tourism Ministry from his earlier post of Secretary in the Council of Ministers Secretariat.

Part - Seven

Royal Nepal National Science Academy

May 1, 1980

His Majesty King Birendra commands to establish a Royal Nepal National Science Academy for the development purpose of the country.

National Population Commission

May 1, 1980

Reconstituted as follows:

1. Chairman - Prime Minister
2. Vice-Chairman - Vice-Chairman, National Planning Commission
3. Member-Secretary - Member-Secretary of National Planning Commission

Members

4. Home Panchayat Secretary
5. Finance Secretary
6. Education Secretary
7. Health Secretary
8. Representative, Social Services National Coordination Council

9-13 Experts in Population Problem.

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UNIDO

HMG has constituted on August 5, 1979 Nepal National Committee for UNIDO, the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation with 15 members representing various departments of the Government and other allied sphare having 3 sections.

1. Chairman - Director General of the Department of Industries

Section - I

Representatives of the following government departments:

1. HMG Department of Village and Cottage Industries
2. HMG Department of Taxation
3. HMG Department of Excise Duties
4. HMG Department of Customs

Section - II

Representatives of semi-official agencies:

1. Centre for Applied Science and Technology
2. Nepal Industrial Development Corporation (NIDC)
3. Agricultural Development Bank
4. Cottage Industries Emporium

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Section - III

Representatives of non-governmental organisations:

1. Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry
2. The Handicraft Industries Association
3. Nepal Oil and Rice Mills Association

Nepal Food Corporation

April 7, 1980

Mr. Pratap Basnet is appointed General Manager of the Nepal Food Corporation.

RSS Executive Committee

December 20, 1979 (Paush 5, 2036) for two years

i. Ram Raj Paudyal (HMG, Joint Secretary)

ii. Dhundiraj Bhandari (RN Academy)

iii. Gokul Prasad Pokhrel (Act. Edit. Gorkha)

iv. Balmukunda Dev Pande - Editor - Nayan Samaj

v. Chairman - Radheshyam Bishta, Gen Man. RSS.

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nepal foreign affairs

Queen Beatrix's accession to the throne of Netherlands

Princess Beatrix (42 years) succeeds to the throne of the Netherlands on April 30, 1980 as Queen Juliana abdicates the throne after 30 year's rule.

December 22, 1979 to May 25, 1980

(In chronological order)

Bangladesh

December 22, 1979: Bhiksu Vishuddhananda, President of Bangladesh Buddhist Kristi Publicity Association thinks the possibility of Bangladesh's help in founding a Buddhist University at Lumbini after the completion of the Lumbini master plan.

December 22, 1979: Mr. Mominuddin Ahmed has been designated new Ambassador of Bangladesh to Nepal.

India

December 23, 1979: India's Irrigation Secretary Mr. C.C. Patel arrives Kathmandu for talks with Nepalese officials on water resources. Mr. Patel is accompanied by Mr. K.S.S. Murti, Special Advisor to the Irrigation Ministry of India.

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UNO

December 25, 1979: Announced that UNO Secretary General Dr. Kurt Waldheim is to visit Nepal in the last of January, 1980.

Bhutan

December 26, 1979: Bhutanese Foreign Minister Mr. Dawa Tsering in his privisit of Kathmandu.

Marshal Tito's sad demise

Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito, who ruled his country for 35 years dies on May, 4, 1980. His Majesty King Birendra expresses deep sorrow on his demise. HM sends HRH Prince Gyanendra to be present at the state funeral of Mr. Tito. PM S.B. Thapa and FM K.B. Shahi send messages of condolence to their counterparts of Yugoslavia.

United Kingdom

December 27, 1979: The feasibility study group of the United Kingdom's Overseas Development Ministry is collaborating with the Industrial Services Centre and Agricultural Development Bank on feasibility study on tea development in Nepal.

Bangladesh

December 27, 1979: Nepalese Foreign Minister K.B. Shahi hosts farewell dinner in honour of the outgoing Ambassador of Bangladesh Mr. M.N.I. Chaudhury.

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China

December 27, 1979: Nepalese Director General of Industry Department Mr. Jivan Lal Satyal and Chinese Economic Counsellor Mr. Liu Xi Hui sign respective documents for building a paper mill to be located at Gaidakot in Nawalparasi district. Ten ton paper per day production is the mill's capacity which will be complete in about 5 years.

World leaders greet HM

December 29, 1979: The following named world leaders greet HM King Birendra on his auspicious 35th birthday:

	Country	Leader
1.	Britain	HM Queen Elizabeth
2.	Japan	Emperor Hirohito
3.	USA	President Jimmy Carter
4.	USSR	President Leonid Brezhnev
5.	China	Premir Huo Guo Feng
6.	India	President N.S. Reddy
7.	India	PM Charan Singh
8.	Saudi Arabia	King Khalid Bin Abdulaziz
9.	Italy	President Alexandro Pertini
10.	Poland	Heryk Jablonski, Chairman, The Council of State
11.	German Democratic Republic	Erich Honecker, Chairman, Council
12.	Israel	President Yitzhat Navon

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	Country	Leader
13.	DPRK	President Kim Il Sung
14.	Republic of Korea	President Choi Kyu Hah
15.	France	President Valery Giscard 'd Estaing
16.	Dominion of Newzealand	Governor General Keith Holyoake
17.	Switzerland	President Hans Huerlimann
18.	Australia	Governor General Zelman Cowen
19.	Canada	Governor General Edward Schreyer
20.	Pakistan	President Zia Ul Haq
21.	Burma	President U Ne Win
22.	Sri Lanka	President J.R. Jayewardene
23.	Bangladesh	President Ziaur Rahman
24.	Federal Republic of Germany	President Karl Carstens
25.	Cape Verde	President Aristides Pereira
26.	Chile	President Gen Augusto Pinochet
27.	Cameroun	President Ahmadou Ahjido
28.	Cyprus	President Sypros Kypriznou
29.	Hungary	President Pal Losonczi
30.	Czechoslovakia	President Gustav Husak
31.	Bulgaria	President Todor Zhivkov
32.	Albania	President Haxhi Illeshi
33.	Laos	President Sou Phanouvong
34.	Vietnam	President Ton Dul Thang
35.	Rumania	President Nicolae Ceausescu

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Country	Leader
36. Lebanon	President Elias Sarkis
37. Turkey	President Fahri S. Koruturk
38. Finland	President Urho K. Kekkonen
39. Australia	President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger
40. Singapore	President Dr. Benjamin Henry Sheares
41. Cuba	President Fidel Castro Ruz
42. Yugoslavia	President Josip Broz Tito
43. Spain	King Juan Carlos
44. Sweden	King Carl Gustaf
45. Morocco	King Hasan II
46. United Arab Emirates	President Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahayaan
47. Sultanate of Oman	Sultan Qaboos Bin Said
48. Kuwait	Amir Jaber Ahmed Alshabah
49. Belgium	King Baudouin
50. Denmark	Queen Margretha
51.i Netherland	Queen Juliana
ii Netherland	Prince Bernhard
52. Egupt	President Anwar El Sadat
53. Baharain	Amir Isa Bin Salman Al Khalifa
54. Luxembourg	Grand Duke Jean
55. Mexico	President Jose Lopez Portillo
56. Brazil	President Joap Baptista De Oliveira Figueired

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Country	Leader
57. Mongolia People's Republic	President Tsedenbal
58. Portugal	President Aamalho Eanes
59. Portugal	President Francisco Morales Bermudez Cerrutti
60. Malayasia	Sultan Ahmed Shah
61. Iraq	President Saadan Hussain

Israel

December 30, 1979: Israeli Ambassador to Nepal Mr. Shammay Laor states that his country desires to help Nepal in the held of agriculture and health.

Asian-Pacific Regional Youth Organisation Consultant Committee

January 2, 1980: Mr. Surendra Man Joshi, Chairman, Youth Activities Coordinating Committee leaves for Colombo, Ceylon for attending the meeting on the said committee.

India - Nepal Friendship Association Banaras

January 3, 1980

i. President - Pandit Badri Nath Shukla, VC. Banaras Sanskrit University

ii. Vice-President - Acharya Shesharaj Sharma Regmi

iii. Vice-President - Dr. Bhagawan Das Aroda

iv. Vice-President - Pandit Laxmishankar Vyas

v. Secretary - Laxmishankar Lal Shrestha

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vi. Treasurer - Dr. Tarkaraj Sharma

vii. Publicity Secretary - Shriprasad Sharma

Members

viii. Dr. Bishwanath Deo

ix. Pandit Jagannath Kandel

x. Premdas Agrawal

xi. Dr. Ripudaman Bij

xii. Saraj Pandey

xiii. Ramesh Ghimire

xiv. Mahendra Joshi

xv. Chandra Kishor Kapoor

Asian and Pacific Youth 7th Conference, Colombo

January 6, 1980: Youth Activities Coordination Committee member Mr. Haribhakta Khoju-Shrestha and two others leave Kathmandu for Colombo, Ceylon to attend the Colombo meeting of the 7th Asian and Pacific Youth Conference.

Nepal - India Commercial Relations

January 8, 1980: The Government of India has decided to make available to Nepal the following named commodities for January 1 to December 31, 1980 duration under the quota system:

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	Commodity	Quantity
1.	Baby Food without milk content	200 mt.
2.	Milk p. .vder	100 mt.
3.	Spirit	5,00,000 litres
4.	Vegetable Ghee	100 mt.
5.	Raw cotton	3,000 mt.
6.	Aluminium ingots	900 mt.
7.	Aluminium reels and circules	500 mt.
8.	Pig iron	800 mt.
9.	Tin plates	1,500 mt.
10.	Corrugated sheets	2,000 mt.
11.	MSHRBP sheets	1,000 mt.
12.	MSGP sheets	500 mt.
13.	MSCRBP sheets	1,500 mt.
14.	MS round bar	3,000 mt.
15.	GI pipes	1,80,000 metres
16.	Iron angles and channels	750 mt.
17.	Polypropylene	1,800 mt.
18.	Polythene granules low density	1,000 mt.
19.	Hardware	8,000 mt.

United Nations

January 10, 1980: Announced that UN Secretary General Dr. Kurt Waldheim will visit Nepal on January 23, 1980 while attending the UNIDO

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conference to be held in Delhi from January 19. Later, on January 22 his proposed visit is put off for the present.

Asian Development Bank

January 10, 1980: The ADB makes announcement in Manila to send consultants to help Nepal draw up its fourth agricultural credit project. The consultants will also look after a feasibility study on bio-gas plants, small-scale water turbines and water wheels for energy conservation.

World Bank

January 14, 1980: The World Bank's appraisal mission arrives to consider financial assistance to the third project proposed by the drinking water and sewerage committee. The Bank is already involved in two projects earlier initiated. Details follow.

First Project

World Bank's Assistance - 11.8 million US dollars. Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Bhaktapur and Pokhara are the places covered.

Second Project

World Bank's Assistance - 8 million US dollars. Birgunj and Biratnagar are the places covered.

Third Project

World Bank's Assistance of 250 thousand US dollars for the preliminary works. Bhaktapur, Janakpur, Butwal, Bhairahawa, Nepalgunj and Hetauda are the places covered by the third project.

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Nepal's Foreign Policy

January 15, 1980: Nepal is in favour of the immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of foreign forces from Afganistan as known from her representative's voting at the emergency session of the UN General Assembly. India abstains in voting.

Nepalese Envoy to Saudi Arabia

HM has appointed Mr. Kedar Prasad Koirala Royal Nepalese Ambassador to Saudi Arabia on January 16, 1980.

FRG Envoy Returns

January 16, 1980: Dr. Karl Maes, Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany returns to his country after completing his assignment in Nepal.

World Food Programme

January 16, 1980: The World Food Programme (WFP) is known to provide Nepal 11 thousand metric tons of wheat.

Federal Republic of Germany

January 16, 1980: FRG has agreed to provide Nepal 2 thousand metric tons of wheat to help meet the deficit of crop yields this year.

UN Committee Against Apartheid

January 18, 1980: Nepal's Permanent Representative to UNO Mr. Uddhav Dev Bhatta has been elected Vice-Chairman of the said committee which has 18 members.

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United Kingdom

January 18, 1980: Announcement is made that Permanent Under Secretary of State at the British Foreign and Commonwealth office Sir Michael Palliser is to visit Nepal on January 20, 1980 for 3 days Sir Michael arrives on January 20.

League of Red Cross Society

January 18, 1980: Mr. Olof Stroh, Special Representive of the League of Red Cross Society and Swedish Red Cross Society meets HRH Princess Princep Shah, Chairman, Nepal Red Cross Society and Dr. Chandra Bir Gurung, Member-Secretary, Social Services National Coordination Council for mutual cooperation and programming of activities.

World Bank - UNDP

January 18, 1980: The visiting World Bank Appraisal Mission has started feasibility study of Mahakali (25,400 hect. capacity) and Babai (13,500 hect. capacity) irrigation projects. UNDP is also joining hands in the same.

UNIDO

January 19, 1980: Nepal is to take part in the Third Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) to be held on January 21, 1980 at New Delhi. Nepalese Minister of State for Industry and Commerce Mr. Bijaya Prakash Thebe is to lead a seven member delegation including the following named dignitaries:

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i. Mr. Bedananda Jha - Royal Nepalese Ambassador to India

ii. Mr. Ram Prasad Sharma - Act. Secretary, Industry and Commerce Ministry

iii. Mr. P.L. Bista - Nepalese Economic Councellor in India

iv. Mr. Jivan Raj Satyal - Director General, Dept. of Industries

The conference is to be attended by about 2,000 delegates from 120 countries.

USAID

January 21, 1980: Known that USAID administrator Mr. Douglas J. Bennett is to come Kathmandu on January 23, 1980 and leave on January 27 same. He will make inspection of US aided projects and hold talks on economic cooperation with HMG officials.

January 23, 1980: Mr. Bennett arrives is accompanied by:

i. Mr. John H. Sullivan, Assistant Administrator USAID Bureau for Asia.

ii. Mr. Norman Holmes, General Counsel

iii. Mr. Arnold Packer, Assistant Secretary of Labour.

Algeria

January 21, 1980: Mr. Boudjakdji Rauf has been appointed Ambassador of Algeria to Nepal. He is Residential Ambassador to India.

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India/WFP

January 21, 1980: World Food Programme's assistance of 11,000 metric tons of foodgrains will be delivered to Nepal now from India's reserve stock.

India

January 23, 1980: India agrees to provide Nepal 25,000 metric tons of foodgrain to overcome the foodgrain deficit in the drought hit regions of Nepal.

International League for the Rights of Animal

January 23, 1980: HMG, Nepal receives 'The cross of knights of the order of nature' conferred by the said league for commendable work on the rights of animal and protection of the environment.

Yugoslavia

January 24, 1980: A supplementary agreement between Nepal and Yugoslavia will fetch Nepal required equipment worth 6 million and 455 thousand rupees for the 200 kilowat capacity Doti micro hydro electricity project. Started in 1976-77 fiscal year the project has already been financed 5 million and 296 thousand rupees by Yugoslavia. Two thousand families of the said area will be provided electricity by the project.

International Malaria Evaluation Team

January 24, 1980: The said team has started evaluation of the malaria eradication programme in Nepal. The team comprises the following named members representing different governments and organisations:

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i. Dr. Durga Prasad Manandhar, Health Dept. HMG Nepal

ii. Dr. I.H. Ismaiel, WHO

iii. Mr. I.T. Larry Cooper, United States Aid Agency

iv. Dr. J.A.D. Nicholson, United Kingdom.

Nepal USA & UNDP

January 24, 1980: Nepalese Finance Secretary Dr. Devendra Raj Pandey and visiting USAID Administrator Mr. Douglas J. Bennett sign an agreement for establishing and equipping a Remote Sensing Centre under the agriculture resource inventory project. Expected to be completed within 5 years the centre is financed as following:

i. HMG Nepal	-	$0.42 million (Rs. 5.05 million)
ii. USA	-	$2.40 million (Rs. 28.8 million)
iii. UNDP	-	$0.03 million (Rs. 0.36 million)

India

January 24, 1980: A 17 member Indian expert team (from the National remote sensing agency of India) is arriving Kathmandu on January 25, 1980 to carry out an aerial survey for the proposed Dolalghat - Dhankuta road alignment.

Bangladesh

January 26, 1980: Ambassador designate of Bangladesh to Nepal Mr. Mominuddin Ahmed arrives Kathmandu.

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United States

January 27, 1980: Visiting USAID Administrator Mr. Douglas J. Bennett remarks that USA's assistance to Nepal amounted to 119 million (11 crores 90 lakh) rupees since July 15, 1979.

Nepal Aid Group Meeting, Paris

January 27, 1980: Nepal Aid Group meeting is expected to be held on January 31 in Paris where representatives of United Kingdom, West Germany, Japan, Austria, Switzerland, France, United States of America and Canada as well as the International Fund, UNDP, Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development and World Food Programme. The group's two meetings were held at Tokyo and Paris.

Nepal Aid Group Meeting, Paris

January 27, 1980: A Nepalese delegation leaves Kathmandu for Paris to participate in the Paris meeting of Nepal Aid Group to be held on January 31, 1980. The delegation compries:

i. Dr. Devendra Raj Pandey, Nepalese Finance Secretary, Leader

ii. Mr. Heet Singh Shrestha, Joint Secretary, Finance Ministry in Charge of Foreign Aid Section

iii. Dr. Thakurnath Pant, Joint Secretary, Food and Agriculture Ministry

iv. Charge d' Affaires, Royal Nepalese Embassy in France

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Nepal - Sri Lanka

January 27, 1980: Announcement is made that HM King Birendra and HM Queen Aishwarya will pay a State visit to Sri Lanka during February 24-27 followed by unofficial visits to some other countries.

Austria

January 28, 1980: Mr. M.A.R. Kopejtko, President, Austrian Association for Foreign Policy and International Relations expresses:

"His Majesty the King has demonstrated far-sighted political sagacity by proclaiming the national referendum, which would lead to political stability in Nepal. HM the King's message to the nation on December 16, 1979 has opened the gates for democracy. The crown would continue to be the embodiment of unity and development in Nepal. Nepal is successfully conducting her foreign policy under the dynamic leadership of His Majesty the King. There is no alternative to non-aligned foreign policy for Nepal in view of her geographical set up.

Nepal and Austria can expand the areas of cooperation in trade and tourism. Austria is willing to import handicrafts and carpets from Nepal and provide mountaineering equipment and development materials to Nepal."

Mr. Kopejtko is in a 3 week visit of Nepal.

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Communication Foundation of Asia

January 28, 1980: Acting Editor of Gorkhapatra daily Mr. Gokul Prasad Pokhrel leaves Kathmandu for Manila to participate in the meeting of the said Foundation on Journalism.

UNIDO

January 30, 1980: Royal Nepalese Ambassador in India Mr. Vedananda Jha urges in the Delhi conference of UNIDO that the land-locked countries like Nepal and other worst affected countries should be given special consideration by the international community in development efforts. He also tells that these countries should be allocated at least one-third of the global fund proposed for speedy industrialisation of the Third World.

AID-Nepal Group

February 3, 1980: According to the World Bank the Aid Nepal Group may assist Nepal 200 million US dollars (20 crores dollars; 2arb 40 crores of rupees) in the first year of the Sixth Plan !

Austria

February 4, 1980: Austria helped Namche small hydel project with 780 kilowatts capacity (started in VS 2033) is delayed because of the revised cost estimate of 20 million rupees instead of the original estimate of 10 million 900 thousand rupees.

Austria has agreed to aid 10 million rupees.

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OPEC

February 4, 1980: OPEC helped small hydel projects with 260 kilowatt capacity Ph lim, Jumla and Jomsom projects are expected to be completed this year except the last named which will be completed next year. OPEC has granted one crore rupees for the same.

Switzerland

February 4, 1980: Swiss help is expected in the Salleri small hydel project costing 30 lakh rupees.

Asian Development Bank

February 4, 1980: Five to seven crore rupees loan is expected from ADB for the 22 small hydel projects to be initiated.

UNO

February 4, 1980: Five small hydel projects were started last year at Taplejung, Khandbari, Bhojpur, Okhaldhunga and Ramecchap with one crore rupees help from UNO which will be completed in 3 years. Additional 2 crore rupees help is expected from the same source for similar works at 8 or 10 places.

Royal Nepalese Ambassador to Burma

February 6, 1980: HM the King has appointed Mr. Khadgajit Baral (for IG of Police) Royal Nepalese Ambassador to Burma.

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Hungary

February 7, 1980: Recently Royal Nepalese Ambassador designate to Hungary Mr. Gyanendra Bahadur Karki Presented his credentials to Mr. Paul Losonczi, President. Mr. Karki is Nepal's residential ambassador in USSR.

FAO

February 8, 1980: FAO and HMG Home Panchayat Ministry sponsored one day seminar on 'participation and Role of Women in Rural Development' is held in Kathmandu.

Rural Market Centre Development Programme in Asia

February 8, 1980: The said centre is to organise a two day seminar on February 27-28 to discuss a study on the rural markets in Ilam and Duhabi.

PATA Board

February 9, 1980: The Royal Nepal Airlines Corporation has been elected a member of the Pacific Area Travel Association Board in its Manila meeting held during January 25 to February 1, 1980. RNAC executive Chairman Mr. G.N. Rimal has also been elected member of the PATA Board of directors on behalf of the RNAC. PATA Nepal chapter chairman Mr. Prabhakar Shamsher Rana has also been nominated a member from the Allied-associate group in the PATA board.

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Sri Lanka

February 9, 1980: A 12 member Sri Lankan table-tennis delegation led by Dep[illegible] Minister for Parliame[illegible]ary Affairs and [illegible]orts Mr. D.E. Tillekeratne arrives in Kathmandu for 7 seven days.

World Neighbours Organisation, U.S.

February 9-11, 1980: The three-day workshop seminar on 'preparation and utility of educational materials for communications development' sponsored jointly by the social services National Coordination Council and the World Neighbours Organisation of the United States. Member - Secretary of the Council Mr. Chandra Vir Gurung was the coordinator of the occasion.

UNIDO

February 10, 1980: Nepal lends support to the global fund proposed to be set up within A.D. 2000 which is adopted by the third UNIDO conference held in New Delhi.

India

February 10, 1980: Announcement is made that the Indian Foreign Secretary Mr. R.D. Sathe is to pay a three-day visit to Nepal during February 17-19 for an exchange of views on bilateral and internationals matters.

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UNIDO

February 11, 1980: Ms. I. Lorenzo, Chief of the Government and Inter-Gove: nent Organisation rela' ons section of UNIDO arrives Kathmandu to take part in the in augural function of the National Committee of Nepal for UNIDO.

World Tourism Association

February 11, 1980: A Tourism Ministry official takes part in the 'workshop on facilitation' seminar discussing visa arrangements, customs facilities and the formalities the tourists have to go through held in Lahore, Pakistan on February 10.

UNIDO - Nepal National Committee

February 12, 1980: Nepalese Minister of State for Industry and Commerce Bijaya Prakash Thebe inaugurates the said committee at Lazimpat. The committee comprises the following named 15 organisations.

1. Chairman - Director General, Industry and Commerce Dept.
2. Cottage and Rural Industries Dept.
3. Practical Science and Technology Centre, T.U.
4. Cottage and Handicraft Emporium
5. NIDC
6. Agricultural Development Bank
7. Federation of Nepalese Chambers of Commerce and Industry
8. Nepal Rice and Oil Industries Association

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9. Nepal Handicraft Industries Association
10. Member Secretary - Stalin Man Pradhan
11. Excise Department
12. Tax Department
13. Financo Ministry

Federal Republic of Germany

February 12, 1980: Dr. Hans Henning Wolter (57) has been designated ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany to Nepal.

Nepalese Envoy to Israel and Italy

February 13, 1980: HM the King has appointed Royal Nepalese Ambassador to France Krishna Raj Aryal concurrently Royal Nepalese Ambassador to Israel and Italy also.

Royal Nepalese Ambassador to Israel and Italy

February 13, 1980: His Majesty has accredited Royal Nepalese Ambassador to France His Excellency Krishna Raj Aryal also concurrently designated Royal Nepalese Ambassador to Israel and Italy.

India

February 18, 1980: Foreign Secretary of India Mr. R.D. Sathe arrives in Kathmandu for talks with Government authorities on bilateral relations and international relations.

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Newzealand

February 19, 1980: Miss Marilyn J. Waring, leader of a Newzealand delegation and Chairman of the Select Committee on Public Expenditure of the country's Parliament, talks with Nepalese officials on commercial relations between the countries. Newzealand is also said interested in assisting Nepal economically and technically.

FR Germany - Nepal Cooperation

February 20-29, 1980: Nepalese and West German authorities meet to review mutual cooperation. West Germany is known to have assured Nepal for an aid grant of 3 crore 40 lack DM during the Nepal-Aid group meeting held in Paris.

Finnish Envoy to Nepal

February 21, 1980: Dr. Risto Ilmari Antero Hyvarinen has been designated new Ambassador of Finland to Nepal. He is resident Ambassador to India.

His Majesty's Visit to Ceylon and Other Countries

February 21, 1980: Programme published as following:

i. State visit of Ceylon - February 24-27.
ii. Friendly visit to Singapore - February 27 to March 2
iii. Friendly visit to Burma - March 2 to 4
iv. Friendly visit to Bangladesh - March 4 to 6
v. Official visit to India - March 6 to 8.

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February 24, 1980: Their Majesties leave Kathmandu to Colombo.

World Heritage Committee

February 22, 1980: Some historical places of Kathmandu Valley have been known to be included in the World Heritage list. Mount Sagarmatha has also been included in the list as world's natural heritage.

India

February 27, 1980: A 25.12 km section of the Nepal Gandak Western Canal Project built under Nepal - India Cooperation is handed over to Nepal.

APT

March 2, 1980: Executive Director of the Asia Pacific Telecommunication Mr. Lukman Hussien arrives in Kathmandu for holding talks for extending technical assistance to Nepal.

China

March 5, 1980: Four members of the Nepal Journalist's Association Mr. Manju Ratna Shakya, Mr. Nirmal Kumar Aryal, Mr. Adityaman Shrestha and Mr. Abhaya Pani Gautam leave Kathmandu for the People's Republic of China at the invitation of the Chinese Journalist's Association.

Austria

March 8, 1980: Nepalese Finance Secretary Gorksha Bahadur Nhucche Pradhan and the Austrian Ambassador Georg Heading sign an agreement for

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Centre at Balaju. An additional sum of 960,000 Swiss francs (Rs. 7.0 million) has also been granted by the same for construction of the Lamosangu-Jiri road.

China

March 10, 1980: Chinese Vice-Premier Mr. Ji Fang Fe expresses China's appreciation for Nepal as quoted below. Mr. Fang expressed these statements while receiving the Nepal Journalists Association delegation in Peking.

"The relations between Nepal and China are excellent. Such friendly relations will continue to grow in the near future."

"The ties between Nepal and China could set a good example for the world."

"The recent speech made by His Majesty King Birendra during the Royal visit to Sri Lanka is appreciable because Nepal was expressing on the international situation."

"China supports the Nepalese proposal that Nepal be declared a Zone of Peace."

"We are different in size but we are equal in status."

"We have higher respect for Nepal and its people. With joint efforts our relations will grow further.

* Quotations from Rising Nepal, dated March 26, 1980.

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FAO

March 11, 1980: FAO Director General Mr. E. Souma is known to have approved an emergency food aid of 1[illegible],000 tons of wheat (equivalent to $4,072,000) to Nepal.

Cartographic Conference

March 11, 1980: Two Nepali participants Mr. Arjun Bahadur Basnet, Director General, Survey Department and Assistant Director Mr. Shanta Bhakta Manandhar call for special training facilities in the field of Cartography while attending the United Nations Ninth Regional (Asia and Pacific) Cartographic Conference in Wellington, Newzealand.

USA

March 12, 1980: Mrs. Jane A. Coon, United States Deputy Assistant Secretary of State arrives Kathmandu for a 3 day visit. While here she is expected to meet HMG foreign Ministry officials.

March 13, 1980: Mrs. Coon expresses her thoughts about Nepal - U.S. relations as quoted below:

"The bilateral relations between the two (i.e. Nepal and U.S.A.) countries are friendly and are based on firm footing."

"The U.S. have a strong interest in the development of Nepal and will continue it in future. Cooperation to Nepal at myriad fields since 1952 has amply demonstrated."

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"Nepal and the U.S. have no real problems in their bilateral relations."

"We wish the Nepalese people well in the political process."

Britian

March 13, 1980: British scouts have announced to help Nepalese children with pound 140,000.

Bangladesh

March 13, 1980: The Bangladesh Horticultural delegation led by Mr. Mohmmad Shahidul Islam, Director of Agriculture Department, Bangladesh visits Kathmandu.

UNDP

March 13, 1980: Recently appointed Assistant Resident Representative of UNDP in Nepal Mr. Steven Glovinsky arrives in Kathmandu.

Nepal - Italy Commercial Relations

March 16, 1980: During 1977-78 Italy is known to have imported Nepalese goods worth Rs. 15.76 million while Nepal had imported Italian goods worth Rs. 98,87,385.

ESCAP

March 16, 1980: Dr. Ratna Shamsher JBR, Vice-Chairman National Planning Commission leaves Kathmandu for Bangkok where he is to attend

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the 26th Conference of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific region commencing from March 18, 1980.

Japan

March, 16, 1980: Mr. Makoto Yagi, leading a 17 member Japanese Jaycees delegation (also called Asia Pacific Development Council) arrives in Kathmandu on a goodwill visit.

Asian Development Bank

March 17, 1980: A 3 member team of the Asian Development Bank arrives in Kathmandu to hold talks on agriculture, irrigation, roads, water and power projects. Another ADB team is expected to join this team in the next few days.

UNESCO - Poland - Cracow University

March 18, 1980: Nepalese Geological Expedition jointly organized by Polish Society of Earth Science, the Mining and Metallurgy University of Cracow, the Polish National Commission and the UNESCO is known to have completed costing $150,000. The expedition team of 6 Polish members was led by Mr. Maciej Kotarba.

USAID

March 19, 1980: The visiting U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs Ms. Patricia M. Derian announces in Kathmandu that the Khagendra New Life Centre will receive four million rupees from USAID under the International Human Assistance Programme.

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Universal Postal Union

March 19, 1980: UPU representative of the New Delhi regional office Mr. R.C.G. Mason had been in Kathmandu for two weeks on speculation for training related assistance to Nepal.

ESCAP

March 19, 1980: Dr. Ratna Shamsher Rana, Vice-Chairman of National Planning Commission and leader of Nepalese delegation to the 36th session of ESCAP at Bangkok addresses the meeting that Nepal believes that regional cooperation in matters of trade and technology and better sharing of resources can lead to substantial gains.

USA

March 19, 1980: The visiting U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs Ms. Patricia M. Derian expresses her speculation on the proposed referendum in Nepal:

"It should contribute to further development of political institutions, thus strengthening Nepal's ability to concentrate its resources on development in the broadest sense."

"We do not want to interfere in the internal affairs of Nepal and the right of Nepalese people to decide their future political System."

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Saudi Arabia

March 20, 1980: Royal Nepalese Ambassador to Saudi Arabia Kedar Prasad Koirala presents credentials to King Khalid Bin Abdul Aziz.

UNESCO

March 20, 1980: Kathmandu, Patan and Bhaktapur cities are to be investigated for their role by various Asian scholars under a study programme initiated by UNESCO.

Princeton University, USA

March 20, 1980: The Garrett Professor in Foreign Affairs in the department of Near Eastern Studies at Princeton University Dr. L. Carl Brown expresses at the Nepal Council of World Affairs that - "with a prudent and sophisticated foreign policy even small powers can influence the course of events in world politics". While speaking on 'putting US politics towards the middle East in historical perspective.'

France

March 21, 1980: Nepal Ex-Servicemen's Organisation hosts a reception in honour of the visiting French Council of Ex-Servicemen's Association M. Andre Husson and other 61 ex-servicemen and their families.

India

March 21, 1980: A team of Indian specialists led by Mr. S.Y. Nandauwar of Hindusthan Paper Corporation, Calcutta visits to conduct preliminary survey for a paper mill in Western Nepal.

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WIPO (UNO)

March 23, 1980: Mr. Marino Prozio, Director of World Intellectual Property Organisation arrives in Kathmandu on a four-day visit on HMG's invitation to discuss on raising the standard of Nepal's Patent Design and Trade Mark Act.

HMG - UNDP - FAO - World Bank

March 23, 1980: Nepal is to introduce a 20-year 'Community Forestry Programme' with the joint cooperation of HMG Nepal, UNDP, FAO and the World Bank. The first five-year phase of the same is expected to cost about 25 million US dollars.

Sir Edmund Hillary/Himalayan Trust

March 24, 1980: Sir Edmund Hillary, President of the Himalayan Trust, Newzealand hands over a 15-bed Solukhumbu Hospital, Faplu (Solukhumbu) to Health Minister Hon. Balaram Gharti Magar. The hospital built under the auspices of the Himalayan Trust was contributed with 10 thousand days of free labour from the local people. Sir Hillary assures continual support for the hospital.

Economic Union of Nepal, India, Bangladesh, Burma, Sri Lanka & Pakistan ?

March 25, 1980: Dr. Subramaniam Swamy, Janata Party Member of Parliament, India advocates an economic Union of Nepal, India, Bangladesh, Burma, Sri Lanka and Pakistan. Which according to him would be in the best interest of these countries.

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Nepal

March 26, 1980: Nepal despatches the third lot of twenty grass carn fishes to Raipur Fish Breeding Centre of Bangladesh under the technical assistance exchange programme among developing countries.

Britain

March 26, 1980: British Minister for Overseas Development Mr. Neil Marten arrives in Kathmandu for six day's visit at HMG's invitation. While in Kathmandu Mr. Marten is expected to meet Nepalese authorities and inspect the British Government assisted projects including - the Pakhribas Agriculture Centre and Koshi Hill Area Rural Development Programme.

March 28, 1980: Mr. Marten says -

1. That the cut in the British aid would not affect Nepal.
2. That the projects supported by Britain would be fully assisted.
3. That Britain is to assure Nepal of an assistance of five thousand metric tons of foodgrains.
4. That more scholarship grants could be provided to Nepal if required.
5. That Britain could provide Nepal Avro type aircrafts.

March 31, 1980: Mr. Marten assures more British aid to Nepal through the world Bank and the European Common Market.

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American Cultural Centre, Kathmandu/Dr. Bernard Reicher

March 26, 1980: Dr. Bernard Reicher an American Political Scientist and Member of the International Institute of Strategic Studies, delivers a lecture on 'U.S. Policy in South West Asia' at the American Cultural Centre, Kathmandu.

Federal Republic of Germany

March 26, 1980: New Ambassador designate of the FRG to Nepal Mr. Hans Henning Wolter arrives in Kathmandu to assume his assignment.

France

March 27, 1980: The HMG Department of Mines and Geology is helped by the French Government and the University of Paris in installing two seismic stations at Kakani and Daman.

Britain

March 27, 1980: Britain is known to have been continually involved in providing technical help to the Engineering and Dharan campuses and to Budhanilakantha School, training for Nepalese in Britain as well as training for trade schools.

UNDP

March 27, 1980: Director of the Civil Aviation Department, HMG, Nepal states that the United Nations Development Programme has made available 15 million rupees for training the personnel in fire extinguishing

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and life saving training programme and the special course organised by the Civil Aviation Department.

Japan

March 28, 1980: Minister of State for Education Dr. Dambar Narayan Yadav inaugurates a new offset press at Janak Educational Materials Centre Sano Thimi which was presented by the Government of Japan.

India

March 29, 1980: The Government of India is known to have approved an assistance of Indian Rs. 8.6 million for repairing the Chandra Canal (the overall cost of its repairing expected to be around 180 million rupees).

United Nations

March 29, 1980: Nepal D.S.P. of the Airport Security Guard Mr. Govinda Krishna Shrestha returns after attending the seminar on 'Arrest and Pre-trial detention' held (January 31 - March 18) in Tokyo under the aegis of the United Nations.

United Nations - Lumbini Development Committee

March 30, 1980: United Nations Lumbini Development Committee - South Korea Vice-President Prof. Kim Chang Bin states in Kathmandu that the committee is to provide $50,000 to the Lumbini Development Project within this year. The said committee has already assisted the said project with the similar amount of money.

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Egypt/Dr. Boutros Ghali

March 30, 1980: Dr. Boutros Ghali, Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs arrives in Kathmandu on a four-day official visit at HMG's invitation. Mr. Ghali is accompanied by his wife and Mr. Ahmed Maher El Said, Chief of the office of the Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Mr. Ghali is carrying a special message to His Majesty from President Sadat.

March 31, 1980: Mr. Ghali states that Egypt endorses in Nepal's proposal that she be declared a 'Zone of Peace'.

April 1, 1980: Mr. Ghali says that Egypt would specially consider to supply Nepal petroleum and petroleum products for 1981.

Britian

March 31, 1980: The British Embassy in Nepal announces that Britain would provide Nepal with an aid amounting Rs. 260 million (Rs. 26 crores) for the current fiscal year, a 70 per cent raise in the British aid over the last year.

Asian Development Bank

April 2, 1980: The ADB is to finance the first two years of the Sixth Plan of Nepal with an amount of 100 million U.S. dollars (one Arab twenty crores rupees). Eight senior officials of the ADB had been in Kathmandu relating to the said object.

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Finland

April 2, 1980: Ambassador designate of Finland to Nepal Dr. Risto Ilmari Antero Hyvarimen arrives in Kathmandu to present his credential to His Majesty the King.

Chile

April 2, 1980: Chilean Ambassador designate to Nepal Mr. Tomas Vasquez Flores arrives in Kathmandu to present his credential to His Majesty the King.

Asia-Pacific Institute for Broad Casting Development, Kuala Lumpur

April 2, 1980: Acting Director General of Radio Nepal Mr. Bhogya Prasad Shaha says that the Radio Nepal would become a member of the said organisation.

Asian Football Association, Kuala Lumpur

April 2, 1980: General Secretary of All Nepal Football Association Mr. Tikaram Shahi leaves Kathmandu for Kuala Lumpur to participate in the 5 day seminar of National Football Association General Secretaries of Asia to be held under the auspices of the Asian Football Association.

Australia

April 3, 1980: Australian Ambassador designate to Nepal, Mr. G.N. Upton arrives in Kathmandu to present his credentials to His Majesty the King.

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Community Development Project/United (Medical) Mission to Nepal

April 3, 1980: Director of the Community Development Project Mr. M. Cranch, Health Secretary of the United Mission to Nepal Dr. Cigran Mogdel and executive Director of the Mission Dr. Felechar speak at the 6th rural midwife symposium held in Lalitpur.

Nepal-Tibet Trade Relations

April 3, 1980: Former Royal Nepalese Consul General to the Tibet Autonomous Region of the People's Republic of China Prof. Dor Bahadur Bista suggests that more Nepal-Tibet routes should be opened to augment trade flow between these countries. He points out the importance of the Kimathanka route which can be used throughout the year and the other two Yari and Mustang passes which can contribute to the development of the respective regions.

All India GDR Friendship Society, National Conference, New Delhi

April 3, 1980: Mr. Kailash Hamal, General Secretary of the Nepal-GDR Friendship Society leaves Kathmandu for New Delhi to participate in the said conference at the invitation of the All India GDR Friendship Society. GDR Friendship Societies of South East Asian countries and the GDR Friendship League are also taking part in the said conference.

Federal Republic of Germany

April 4, 1980: The new Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany Dr. Hanshenning Wolter presents his credentials to HM King Birendra.

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Republic of Finland

April 4, 1980: New Ambassador of Finland Dr. Risto Hyvarinen presents his credentials to His Majesty King Birendra.

Republic of Chile

April 4, 1980: New Ambassador of Chile Mr. Tomas Vasquez Flores presents his credentials to His Majesty King Birendra. On this occasion HM says that Nepal sincerely welcomes the support of Chile to our Zone of Peace proposal.

Australia

April 4, 1980: New Ambassador of Australia Mr. G.N. Upton presents his credentials to His Majesty King Birendra.

India

April 4, 1980: Indian Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi hails Nepal's impending national referendum as a move towards further democratisation and says that India welcomes any move towards democratisation.

Inter-Parliamentary Union Conference, Oslo (Norway)

April 4, 1980: A five-member parliamentary delegation headed by R.P. member Mr. Pasang Goparma leaves Kathmandu for Oslo to take part in the spring conference of the said conference. The delegation is also to take part in the meeting of the general secretaries of the parliaments

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of the world to be held in the same place. The delegation includes R.P. member Mr. Shanti Shamsher Rana, Joint Secretary of the R.P. secretariat Mr. Keshab Lal Karmacharya and Deputy Secretary of the same Mr. Buddha Ratna Shakya.

Nepal-Australia Forest Development Project

April 4, 1980: Eighteen nurseries in the Chautara region located at - Bhotesipa, Badegaon, Sindhukot, Dubachaur, Guranskot, Selang, Namche, Maneswanra, Barabise, Thokarpa, Dandapakhar, Bahunepati, Bhakunde and Budhaul and developed by the Nepal - Australia Forest Development Project are to contribute 30 thousand seedlings each for afforestation.

Tibet Autonomous Region of China

April 5, 1980: Chairman of the Regional Committees of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference of the autonomous region of the People's Republic of China Mr. Ren Rong arrives in Kathmandu leading a delegation at HMG, Nepal's invitation. They come via the Araniko highway linking Nepal with Tibet. The delegation includes the following named persons:

1. Vice-leader of the delegation, Peoples Political Consultative Committee, Tibet autonomous Region Vice-President Mr. Guik Dunzuviran.

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2. Vice leader of the delegation, Peoples Political Consultative Committee, Tibet autonomous Region Vice President Mrs. Sangding Dauzipamu.

3. Director of Foreign Department, Tibet Mr. Wang Duizawa.

4. Tibetan Communist Youth League Committee Secretary Mr. Guang Huwa.

5. Woman Federation Committee President Mrs. Nazheu.

6. Lhasa Municipal Revolutionary Committee Vice President Mrs. Shizver.

7. Shigatse Prefects Consultative Committee Vice President Mrs. Zipu Awang Vomu.

8. Zengu Doctor Miss Wairmu.

9. Secretary Mr. Tan Bui Nin

10. Mr. Wang Chungui, translator.

11. Miss Gao Akwing, translator.

The leader of the delegation Mr. Ren Rong discloses that the city of Khasa in Tibet will be opened for tourists in next spring which will boost tourism between Nepal and Tibet.

April 4, 1980: The delegation leaves Kathmandu for Tibet.

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Soviet Union

April 5, 1980: Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister Mr. N.P. Firubin arrives in Kathmandu for a 3 day private visit. He meets PM S.B. Thapa at his residence. On April 6 he meets Nepalese Foreign Minister Mr. K.B. Shahi.

United Nations/Asian Development Bank

April 6, 1980: Asian Development Bank with the assistance of the United Nations has started study of irrigation projects at the following sites:

1. Bulingtar, Nawalparasi district
2. Chapakot, Syangja district
3. Phalebas, Parbat district
4. Upper and Lower Bijayapur, Kaski district
5. Begnastal, Kaski district
6. Haryangja, Kaski district

Nepalese experts and persons from a German firm are conducting the study. ADB is expected to finance the projects.

Ohio State University USA

April 7, 1980: HMG Minister of State Mr. Bijaya Prakash Thebe declares open five-day long workshop on small farmers development and credit policy jointly sponsored by HMG Home Panchayat Ministry,

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Agricultural Development Bank and Ohio State University, USA. Dr. Yadav Prasad Panta Chairs the event. Professor Richard L. Meyer of Ohio State University USA, Agriculture Development Bank Manager Mr. Dip Raj Sharma and the Deputy General Manager of the same bank Mr. Shrikrishna Upadhyaya express their views on the occasion.

Nepal - Bangladesh Cooperation

April 7, 1980: Bangladesh Minister in charge of Trade and Commerce Mr. Saifur Rahman arrives in Kathmandu for attending the second meeting of Nepal - Bangladesh Joint Economic Commission starting on April 8. Mr. Rahman is accompanied by other five persons. He says that the meeting of the commission would deliberate on joint cooperation in trade, aviation, tourism, technical cooperation and etc.

Nepalese delegation to the commission include the following named authorities:

1. Minister for Power and Irrigation Mr. Marich Man Singh, leader.
2. Royal Nepalese Ambassador to Bangladesh Mr. Harka Bahadur Thapa.
3. Finance Secretary Mr. G.B.N. Pradhan.
4. Acting Secretary Power and Water Mr. Pashupati Pratap Shah.
5. Acting Secretary Commerce and Industry Mr. Surya Prasad Shrestha.

Eleven other senior officials of HMG and representatives from Nepal Rastra Bank and Trade Promotion Centre.

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Bangladesh delegation to the commission include the following authorities:

1. Minister Saifur Rahman, leader
2. Bangladesh Ambassador to Nepal, Mr. Meminuddin Ahmed
3. Mr. Mohammed Ali, Secretary of Civil Aviation and Tourism
4. M. Moniruzzanan, Additional Secretary Water and Power
5. Mr. Mohammed Ali, Joint Finance Secretary
6. Chaudhary A.K.M. Aminul Huq, Joint Commerce Secretary
7. Mr. Anwarul Karim Chaudhary, Director General External Affairs Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

April 8, 1980: Commission meets and set up 3 working groups relating to (i) trade, transit, repayments, technical cooperation, joint projects, (ii) tourism and civil aviation and (iii) water resources.

April 10, 1980: Second session of Nepal - Bangladesh Joint Economic commission concludes and proposes to meet again in Dacca in early 1981 after reviewing economic ties of two countries and suggesting various means to develop mutual cooperation in the field.

April 11, 1980: Bangladesh agrees to Nepal's proposal to help Nepal set up Jute, Cement, Papers, Pulp and Pharmaceutical industries under joint effort.

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Poland

April 7, 1980: Polish Charge d' Affaires Mr. Andrej Wawrzyniak inaugurates an exhibition of 55 sketches from Nepal drawn by Polish artist Mr. Andrej Strumillo entitled 'My Nepal' organised jointly by the Royal Nepal Academy and the Polish Embassy.

Bangladesh

April 8, 1980: Nepalese representative participates in a seminar on 'communications and development' organised jointly by Bangladesh Press Institute and the Asian Mass Communication Research and Information Centre.

Nepal - Australia Agreement

April 8, 1980: Nepalese Finance Secretary Mr. G.B.N. Pradhan and the Australian Ambassador to Nepal Mr. G.N. Upton sign an agreement for development of radio communications and navigational facilities at Tribhuvan International Airport and Nepalgunj Airport. Australia's financial contribution is to be Rs. 40.64 lakhs (320,000 Australian dollars).

Nepal - FR Germany trade

April 10, 1980: West German Embassy in Kathmandu makes known that during 1978 Nepal had exported leather, jute and textiles worth 89 lakh Deutson Mark while in 1979 the amount reached 1 crore 50 lakh Duetson Mark. While Nepal had imported machinery and chemicals worth 76 lakh DM in 1978, in 1979 1 crore and 30 lakh DM.

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North Korea

April 11, 1980: Mr. Huang Du Ho, Ambassador of Democratic People's Republic of Korea in Nepal says that "the Korean people rejoice as over their own the successes of Nepalese people in their developmental efforts under the dynamic leadership of His Majesty the King. The Korean people take pride in having as friends the industrious people of Nepal and value the friendship between the two countries, apart from sincerely looking forward to much greater successes in achieving their goals and ideals". Mr. Huang was addressing a function held to mark the 68th birthday of President Kim Il Sung.

RN Academy Chancellor Mr. Lain Singh Bangdel, Mr. Prem Bahadur Kansakar, Manik Lal Shrestha and Mr. Bishnu Prasad Pradhan also addressed the function.

USSR

April, 16, 1980: A four member delegation led by Mr. Surya Bahadur Shakya and including Mr. Prem Kumar Bhattarai (Gen. Secretary, Nepal Soviet Friendship Association), Mrs. Shanti Mishra (T.U. Librarian) and Mr. Shankar Lal (Nepal Soviet Cultural Association) leave Kathmandu for Moscow to participate in the conference of friendship organisation to be held in Moscow on the occasion of the 110th birth anniversary of Lenin.

USSR

April 16, 1980: Artistes from Soviet Union including Mr. Yuri Gurevich perform various cultural programmes in Kathmandu.

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Royal Nepalese Ambassador to Spain and Portugal

April 16, 1980: His Majesty the King has appointed Royal Nepalese Ambassador to France Mr. Krishna Raj Aryal Royal Nepalese Ambassador to Spain and Portugal concurrently.

Japan

April 17, 1980: During the last fiscal year (1979) Japan is known to have imported Nepalese goods worth Rs. 6,60,55,000 which is 7.78 per cent of Nepal's export trade. Particulars follow:

Goods	Rupees
Leather	Rs. 4,93,62,000
Woolen carpets	Rs. 16,59,000
Oilcakes	Rs. 1,11,68,000
Woolen goods	Rs. 9,51,000
Handicraft goods	Rs. 9,00,000
Readymade goods	Rs. 6,45,000

Nepal's Imports from Japan

April 17, 1980: During last fiscal year (1979) Nepal imported from Japan cloth, motor cars, motor-cycles, electronic goods, cement, iron rods, steel and fertilizers worth Rs. 40,34,69,000 which amounted 27.85 per cent of the total imports of Nepal.

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Nagasaki North Rotary Club

April 17, 1980: Director of Inoue Hospital Mr. Mistsugi Inoue has on behalf of the Nagasaki North Rotary Club provides one thousand US dollars to Nepal Tuberculosis Control Association.

International Trade Fair, Osaka Japan

April 18, 1980: Representatives of Nep Art Exporters and Indrayani Art concern attend the fair to display Nepalese commodities handicraft goods, ceramics, woolen carpets, readymade clothes etc.

ESCAP

April, 1980: The 36th meeting of ESCAP held recently in Bangkok assures its assistance to Lumbini Development Project to be continued.

World Bank's Total Aid to Nepal

April 19, 1980: Visiting World Bank President Mr. Robert McNamara states that the Bank group's aid to Nepal amounts 200 million US dollars since 1969.

World Bank/Mr. Robert McNamara

April 19, 1980: World Bank President Robert McNamara arrives in Kathmandu at the HMG Nepal's invitation. He discloses that the Bank will provide aid to Nepal around 65 million US dollars within same months. Mr. McNamara is to meet Nepalese authorities for 3 days and will spend 2 weeks of trekking to Langtang, Khumbu and Thyangboche.

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Germany - Nepal Friendship Association

April 22, 1980: Germany - Nepal Friendship Association President Mr. Sieg Fried Kretschmar presents a cheque for 3,000 DM meant to Nepal Leprosy Relief Association to HRH Princess Shanti Singh. The amount is Mr. Sieg's personal donation.

OISCA - International (Japan)

April 22, 1980: Mr. T. Watanable, Secretary of an organisation for industrial, spiritual and cultural advancement, arrives in Kathmandu on a two-day visit.

Nepal's Policy

April 27, 1980: HMG Nepal reiterates that the contimued holding of the US diplomatic mission personnel as hostages is contrary to established international law and their safety is the responsibility of the receiving state.

Nepal Recognizes PLO

April 28, 1980: The HMG Nepal extends full recognition to PLO as the sole representative of the Palestinian people.

United Kingdom

April 28, 1980: The United Kingdom has agreed to provide grant assistance of 5,000 metric ton of wheat to Nepal to meet the food deficit due to the drought faced by the country.

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Arab Delegation

April 28, 1980: A seven member Arab League Delegation led by the Iraqi Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Mr. Hamid Alwan arrives in Kathmandu with an object to familiarise the Nepalese officials with the political problems faced by the Arab countries. Members of the delegation include the following named officials from different Arab countries:

1. Arab League members from Morocco, Qatar, Palestinian people and Iraq
2. The permanent representative of Qatar to Arab League in Tunisia Mr. Shamid Said Jobran Al Kabbi
3. Morocco Ambassador Mr. Molay Ahmed Aladrisi
4. Iraqi Ambassador Mr. Jasmat Kitani
5. Representative of the Palestinian Liberation Organisation Mr. Jamal O. Sowrani
6. Third Secretary in the Iraqi Ministry of Foreign Affairs Mr. Ghamam Al Shibli
7. Political Secretary to the Iraqui Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Mr. Ghadhban G. Mohsan.

Mr. Hamid Alwan says: "We express the desire of the Arab countries to strengthen and augment relationship with Nepal and we are convinced that there are many ways and areas of cooperation between Nepal and the Arab countries".

April 29, 1980: Mr. Hamid Alwan says that his country will have a residential diplomat in Kathmandu in the near future.

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Asian Development Bank

April 29, 1980: ADB agrees to extend a loan assistance of 18.6 million US dollar (Rs. 223.2 million) and 12.28 million US dollar (Rs. 147.36 million) to help implement the third power project and the livestock development project.

PLO

April 29, 1980: The visiting PLO representative Mr. Jamal O. Sowrani discloses in Kathmandu that the PLO will open an office in Nepal in the near future.

World Bank

May 1, 1980: The World Bank agrees to extend a loan of about 216 million rupees to Nepal for the five year programme of community forest development project. UNDP and FAO are also helping the project.

San Francisco, USA

May 4, 1980: A team of two doctors named Mr. James Kauth, M.D. F.A.F.S., anaesthesiologist Mr. Ray Tom, M.D. and nurses named Monica Edmond and Peggy Logan arrive in Kathmandu to begin a month-long cleft palate clinic at Shanta Bhavan and other hospitals.

Bangladesh

May 5, 1980: Bangladesh Minister for Post, Telephone and Telegraph Mr. Moyedul Islam arrives in Kathmandu on a four-day visit.

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Bangkok, Thailand

May 5, 1980: Women's Services Coordination Committee Member Mrs. Padma Shrestha leaves Kathmandu for Bangkok to attend the seminar on 'the regional information and women' starting from May 9, 1980.

Bangladesh

May 7, 1980: Bangladesh Minister for Post, Telephone and Telegraph Mr. Mayudul Islam states that his country would provide manpower, technical assistance and latest equipment for installing a Nepal - Bangladesh direct telecommunications centre to be established in Bhadrapur, Nepal.

World Bank

May 12, 1980: Secretary in the Water, Power and Irrigation Ministry leaves Kathmandu for Washington leading a delegation to hold talks with the World Bank authorities to obtain loan assistance for the third sewerage project and the Mahakali Irrigation Project.

Asian Productivity Organisation

May 13, 1980: Nepalese Industry and Commerce Secretary Mr. Surya Prasad Shrestha is elected the first Vice-President of the governing body of the APO. Mr. Shrestha is also the director of the APO's governing body.

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World Bank

May 13, 1980: A Nepali delegation led by a Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture including officials from Finance and Law and Justice Ministries is in Washington to negotiate a 10 crore Rs. loan agreement with the World Bank for constructing grain warehouses in different parts of Nepal.

World Bank

May 13, 1980: Thankot - Naubise road expansion and improvement project jointly aided by World Bank and Nepal (casting 3 crore 65 lakh rupees, World Bank's share 75.1 and Nepal's 25.1) is expected to be completed during the coming Sixth Plan period.

Australia

May 14, 1980: The Chief Justice Nayan Bahadur Khatri leaves Kathmandu for Sydney, Australia to attend the 2nd International Conference of Appellate Judges. Supreme Court Justice Basudev Sharma has been designated the acting Chief Justice in Mr. Khatri's absence.

UNICEF - Norway

May 20, 1980: A women's hostel at Nuwakot, Jointly financed by UNICEF and Norway is under construction. The hostel is estimated at rupees 3 lakhs.

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Bangladesh

May 20, 1980: Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahaman is known to have proposed a summit of Nepal, India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Bhutan and Ceylon for close economic and cultural cooperation among them.

ECOSOC

May 21, 1980: Nepal's Permanent Representative to United Nations Mr. Uddhav Dev Bhatta is to participate in the Geneva meeting on May 26-27 to discuss humanitarian relief and assistance to the Kampuchea people to be held under the aegis of Economic and Social Commission (ECOSOC).

UNESCO

May 21, 1980: A cultural troupe of twenty-two members led by Royal Nepal Academy Member-Secretary Mr. Bijaya Bahadur Malla leaves Kathmandu for Pakistan to present cultural programs as sponsored by UNESCO.

USA

May 22, 1980: U.S. Ambassador - designate to Nepal Mr. Phillip R. Trimble says in Washington that Nepal plays a delicate balancing act between major powers in its region. He also appreciates Nepal's active role in the United Nations.

Moscow Olympics

May 23, 1980: Nepal Olympic Committee President Mr. Sharad Chandra Shah announces that Nepal would join the coming Moscow Olympics.

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List of Countries Attending 1980 Olympics at Moscow

1. Afganistan
2. Algeria
3. Angola
4. Australia
5. Austria
6. Bahrain
7. Barbados
8. Belgium
9. Benin (?)
10. Bolivia
11. Brazil
12. Bulgaria
13. Cameroon
14. Cyprus
15. Colombia
16. Congo
17. Costa Rica
18. Ivory Coast
19. Cuba
20. Denmark
21. Dominicon Republic
22. Equador
23. Ethiopia
24. Finland
25. France
26. Gabon
27. Britain
28. Spain
29. Nepal
30. Greece
31. Guatemala
32. Guinea
33. Guyana
34. Upper Volta
35. Honduras
36. Hungary
37. India
38. Iraq
39. Ireland
40. Iceland
41. Italy
42. Kuwait
43. Lesotho
44. Lebanon

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45. Libya
46. Luxembourg
47. Madagascar
48. Mali
49. Malta
50. Mauritius
51. Mexico
52. Mongolia
53. Mozambique
54. Nicaragua
55. Niger
56. Newzealand
57. Uganda
58. Panama
59. Netherlands
60. Peru
61. Poland
62. Puerto Rico
63. Portugal
64. East Germany
65. North Korea
66. Rumania
67. El Salvador
68. Senegal
69. Sierra Leone
70. Sweden
71. Switzerland
72. Swaziland
73. Syria
74. Tanzania
75. Czechoslovakia
76. Togo
77. Tunisia
78. Soviet Union
79. Venezuela
80. Yugoslavia
81. Vietnam
82. Zambia
83. Zimbabwe

(May 25, 1980 news)

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cf. Times of India News dated May 24, 1980

"The decision to take part in the Olympics has come despite considerable and consistent persuasion from China, the United States and Pakistan that Kathmandu should desist from participation in keeping with its policy against Soviet intervention in Afganistan.

Observers here feel that the decision is further proof of Nepal's non-aligned policy. The Soviet Mission here appears to be pleased with the Nepalese decision which provides evidence of the Kingdom's independent judgement despite powerful international lobbying against participation in the Olympics". (TOI Representative Mr. Mavin Kurve).

Prof. I.B. Redko Welcomes the Decision

May 30, 1980: Senior Vice-President of Soviet-Nepal Friendship Society Prof. I.B. Redko says - Nepal's historic decision to participate in the Moscow Olympics is a very good sign of friendship and mutual understanding between Nepal and the Soviet Union. Mr. Redko and Mr. Victor I. Romashkin, General Secretary of the Soviet Association for Friendship with countries of South and South-East Asia.

International Development Association

May 23, 1980: An agreement is signed in Washington by Major General Padam Bahadur Khatri, RN Ambassador to United States and Mr. David Hopper, Regional Vice-President, IDA to provide Nepal credit of 17 million US dollars (Rs. 204 million; 20 crores) for forestry development

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United States

May 25, 1980: HMG, Nepal is known to share 56 thousand rupees and the US International Fund for Monuments 214 thousand rupees to renovate the famous temple of Gokarna.

APPENDIX

One

USA

New Envoy to Nepal

May 7, 1980: Mr. Philip R. Trimble has been appointed the new US Ambassador to Nepal. Mr. Trimble is a famous mountaineer who had led the successful American bi-centennial expedition to Mount Sagarmatha in 1976. His bio-data follows:

1. 1937 - Date of his birth in Ohio.
2. 1950 - Fulbright Scholar, University
3. 1958 - B.A. from Ohio University
4. 1959 - M.A. Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy
5. 1963 - LL.B. Harvard Law School
6. 1963-64 - Teacher in Legal Research at the School of Law, University of California, Berkeley
7. 1971-72 - Service on the staff of the Senate Foreign relations
8. 1974-77 - Assistant legal advisor for economic and business affairs, Department of State
9. 1977 - Teacher in international law and organisation, university of Pennsylvania

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10. 1978-80 - Deputy Mayor in the city of New York for international relations.

Two

Nepal - China Border

"It is learnt that the Nepal - Tibet boundary, under the new protocol, will be 1414.88 km long - an increase of 28 per cent over the 1111.30 km long border defined in 1963. Nepal had to spend Rs. 38 lakhs for the physical survey while the Chinese provided aircraft for the aerial survey.

Of the 95 boundary markers dotting the Nepal-Tibet frontier, 59 were found to be in good condition while 43 were repaired and four found missing were re-erected. Nine markers were set up at points other than the ones they originally marked.

Recently, 19 crates carrying 57 sections of the new boundary map landed in Kathmandu from the state-owned map printing unit in Beijing.

The principal boundary adjustments in the new map have been made in the Nala-Kankar sector (for western), in the Mustang sector (western), in the Mylat Sacchin or Thaple sector (central) and the Umbak sector (eastern) of the frontier. Nepal admits that the old Nala-Kankar sector was faulty and the new delimitation reflects more faithfully the current reality.

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The Chinese are believed to have upheld the Nepalese objections in regard to delineating near Rasuwa Gadhi and Langtang. Kathmandu seems gratified that while adhering throughout to the watershed principle the Chinese accommodated the Nepalese claims in the area near the shifting course of the Bulung river and even accepted the dry bed as the basis for demarcating the boundary." - Mavin Kurve Times of India, January 12, 1980.

Three

Kulekhani Hydro-electric Project

The 60,000 kilowatt capacity Kulekhani project, financed by UNDP, IDA, the Kuwait Fund, Government of Japan, OPEC and EEC is known to have been completed by 40 per cent. In March, 1979 the project was estimated to cost one hundred and seventeen million US dollars.

Four

Nepal - North Korea Friendship Association

April 1980

1. President - Prem Bahadur Kansakar
2. Vice-President - Manik Lal Shrestha
3. Secretary - Bishnu Prasad Pradhan

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Five

Lamosangu - Jiri Road, Nepal - Swiss Cooperation

In 1975 (B.S. 2032) Nepal and Switzerland had agreed to build the 110 km Lamosangu-Jiri road. While initiating, the project was budgetted at 94 million rupees but now it is expected to cost 130 million rupees. According to the original agreement HMG was to provide 20 million rupees and the Swiss Government 150 million Swiss Francs. Originally the project was to be completed in 1981 (B.S. 2038) but now it is expected to be completed in 1983 (B.S. 2040). But its 72 km part upto Tamakoshi is now Jeepable.

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NEPAL LAW STUDIES

1. Five more district courts

Five Himalayan districts namely Rasuwa, Manang, Bajura, Mugu and Kalikot will have their own district courts from April 13, 1980.

2. District court at Bajura opened

May 7, 1980: Seti Zonal Judge Dilip Kumar Poudel opens the newly constituted Bajura district court. Mr. Rana Bahadur Bom is the judge of the district.

3. Rasuwa district court inaugurated

On May 3, 1980 (Vaisakh 21, 2036) District Judge Svargananda Joshi inaugurates the newly constituted Rasuwa district.

4. Mr. Singh in ECOSOC & CPC

Nepal's Attorney General Ramananda Prasad Singh has been re-elected member of the UN committee on Crime Prevention and Control (under ECOSOC, Economic and Social Council) for four years on May 1, 1980.

5. 6th Conference of Judges of the Far Western Regional Courts, Zonal courts and other courts

February 11, 1980: Chief Justice Nayan Bahadur Khatri inaugurates the conference held at Birendra Nagar. He expressed on

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the occasion that the judges should make efforts to give justice to the people in a simple and speedy manner by activating the works of courts. He hoped that the conference would make available concrete suggestions for the effective functioning of mobile courts by retaining present special inspection courts to make justice available at door to door basis. The judges should perform their duties without any fear. Judiciary should be kept separate from politics and the judges should stay away from unhealthy atmosphere. Necessary steps are underway to overcome the physical, budgetary and administrative problems faced by the courts but arrangements for additional posts has been made in the districts and zonal courts taking into consideration the load of work. The judges should work more vigorously to fulfill the noble wishes of His Majesty by dispensing justice in a simple and speedy manner.

Far Western Regional court Chief Judge Gajendra Keshari Bastola chaired the conference.

6. Chief Justice on justice

March 18, 1980: Chief Justice Nayan Bahadur Khatri emphasizes the need for a joint effort on the part of the court and legal professionals for speedy dispensation of justice while addressing a function organised by the Sagarmatha Bar Association at Rajbiraj.

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7. Law Reforms Commission

December 12, 1979 (Mangsir 26, 2036) for 3 years

Members

i. Supreme court justice - Bishwanath Upadhyaya

ii. Attorney General

iii. Judicial committee member - Nir Kumar Cchetri

iv. Member Secretary - Law and Justice Secretary

v. Dhirendra Bahadur Bista - Member

vi. Mrigendra Bahadur Pradhananga - Member

vii. Vedavyas Cchetri - Member

viii. Shamsher Raj Wanta - Member

8. Royal Assent to 9 Bills

On November 13, 1979 (Kartik 27, 2036) HM the King has give assent to the following a bills presented to the King by the National Panchayat:

1. Local Panchayat Member Co-option (3rd Amendment) - 2036
2. Panchayat Member Recall (2nd Amend) - 2036
3. Rashtriya Panchayat Member Election (2nd Amend) - 2036
4. Village Panchayat (8th Amendment) - 2036
5. Referendum (crime and punishment) - 2036
6. Town Panchayat (7th Amend) - 2036
7. District Panchayat (8th Amend) - 2036
8. Local Panchayat Election Procedure (4th Amend) - 2036
9. Class Organisation Bill - 2036.

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9. HM grants assent to six bills

November 27, 1979

1. Tribhuvan University Bill - 1979 (3rd amendment)
2. Education Bill - 1979 (2nd amendment)
3. Income Tax Bill - 1979 (2nd amendment)
4. House and Land Tax Bill (1979) (1st amendment)
5. Land Survey Bill - 1979 (5th amendment)

10. Bio-data of Attorney General Ramananda Prasad Sinha

Born: 19 January 1933

Education: M.A., LL.B (Banaras), M.C.L. (Columbia, U.S.A.)

Govt. Service:

Member of the Law Commission 1955-57

Election Commissioner 1957

Acting Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Law and Justice 1957-57

Government Advocate 1959-63

Senior Government Advocate 1964-66

Secretary, Ministry of Law and Justice 1967-71

Attorney General 1971----

Served as Member of the Judicial Reform Commission 1970; Chairman Law Review Commission 1971 and presently member of the Law Commission.

Other Activities:

1. Professor, Nepal Law College 1955-1970
2. Member of the Senete & Syndicate (the governing body) of Tribhuvan University, Nepal 1964-69

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3. Member, UNESCO COMMISSION FOR NEPAL 1964-69

4. President, Nepal-Japan Society 1968-1972

5. President, Unafei Alumni Association, Nepal

6. Vice President, International Law Association, Nepal

7. Member U.N. Committee on Prevention and Control of Crime (1976-----)

Participation in International Conferences:

1. Member of the Nepalese Delegation to the U.N. General Assembly 1961

2. Represented His Majesty's Government of Nepal in Teheran World Conference on Human Rights

3. Represented His Majesty's Government in the 2nd Law of Treaties Conference held in Viena, 1969

4. Participated in the Regional U.N. Conferences held in Tokyo, August 1973 to consider the agenda of the World Congress on Crime held in Geneva in Sept. 1975 relating to Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders

5. Represented His Majesty's Government of Nepal in the World Congress on Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders held in Geneva (1975)

6. Vice President in the New York Session of the Committee on Prevention of Crime (1976)

7. Participated in Symposium on Islamic Legislation and Prevention of Crime held in Ryadh, Saudi Arabia (1976)

Publications:

1. Human Rights in Nepal, Civil Service Journal 1969

2. What is wrong with Court Decisions, Id. 1970

3. King Mahendra and Constitution Day, Mahendra Smriti Granth. Published by Royal Nepal Academy, 1973

4. Prevention and Control of White Collar Crime in Developing Nations, Civil Service Journal 1974

Family: a wife, three sons and a daughter.

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11. Nepal Law Service

Recently* transferred officers

Gazetted Second Class

	Name	Position
1.	Harijang Sijapati	Under Secretary Law and Justice Ministry
2.	Bhesh Narayan Shrestha	District Judge, Bhojpur District Court
3.	Gambhir Man Singh	District Judge, Navalparasi District Court

Gazetted Third Class

	Name	Position
4.	Rameshvar Man Singh Adhikari	District Judge, Solukhumbu District Court
5.	Hari Babu Bhattarai	District Judge, Mustang District Court
6.	Buddhi Prasad Regmi	District Judge, Rukum District Court
7.	Bhupadhvaj Adhikari	District Judge, Accham District Court
8.	Balaram K.C.	Section Officer, Law and Justice Ministry
9.	Kula Bahadur Shrestha	Additional District Judge, Syangja District Court

* March 17, 1980 (Chaitra 4, 2036)

Source: Nepal Gazette, Chaitra 4, 2036.

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Officers of Judicial Service appointed

January 17, 1980

Gazetted First Class

1. Mr. Rajendra Nakhwa - Additional Judge, Koshi Zonal Court
2. Mr. Indraraj Pandey - Govt. Advocate, Attorney General's Office
3. Mr. Abhaya Kanta Jha - Judge, Mahakali Zonal Court
4. Mr. Mrigendra Bahadur Pradhananga - Judge, Dhaulagiri Zonal Court
5. Mr. Harishchandra Prasad Upadhyaya - Judge, Lumbini Zonal Court
6. Mr. Umanidhi Tiwari - Zonal Judge in reserve, Central Regional Court
7. Mr. Achyut Narayan Rajbhandari - Joint Secretary, Commission for Prevention of Abuse of Authority
8. Mr. Kedarnath Acharya - Head, Bagmati Zone Special Court

Gazetted Second Class

1. Mr. Devasharan Prasad - Govt. Pleader Lumbini Zone
2. Mr. Durgaprasad Shrestha - Govt. Pleader, Eastern Regional Office
3. Mr. Badri Kumar Basnet - Registrar, Central Regional Court
4. Mr. Tek Bahadur Raymajhi - Additional District Judge Okhaldhunga District Court
5. Mr. Nanda Prasad Paudel - Dang Deukhuri District Court Judge
6. Mr. Tahir Ali Ansari - Under Secretary Ministry of Law and Justice
7. Mr. Sharada Prasad Pandit - Govt. Prosecutor Attorney General's Office, Kathmandu
8. Mr. Ram Krishna Bista - Kathmandu District Court Additional Judge

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9. Mr. Gopal Prasad Khatri - Sankhuwasabha District Court Judge
10. Mr. Ramchandra Gupta - Udayapur District Court Judge
11. Mr. Gajendra Mani Pradhan - Saptari District Court Judge
12. Mr. Laxmi Prasad Dahal - Dhanukha District Court Judge
13. Mr. Nandaraj Adhikari - Dhankuta District Court Judge

Gazetted Third Class

1. Mr. Samanta Singh Bogati - Palpa District Court Judge
2. Mr. Rajendra Prasad Koirala - Kailali District Court Judge
3. Mr. Svargananda Joshi - Rasuwa & Nuwakot District Court Judge
4. Mr. Bhimendra Bahadur Karki - Ilam District Court Judge
5. Mr. Hariram Koirala - Siraha District Additional Judge
6. Mr. Lekhanath Paudyal - Section Officer Supreme Court*

Nepal Law Service

Promoted Officials

March 23, 1980

Gazetted First Class

	Name	Position
1.	Pannaman Tuladhar	Additional Govt. Advocate in the Attorney General's Office
2.	Gopal Prasad Khatri	Sankhuwasabha District Court Judge

* Nepal Gazette, Vol. 29, No. 40, Magh 14, 2036.

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Gazetted Second Class

3.	Nawa Datta Upadhyaya	Kapilbastu District Court Judge
4.	Dhakal Dhoj Thapa	Asst. Govt. Pleader Banke District Court
5.	Surendra Bahadur Shrestha	Asst. Govt. Pleader Attorney General's Office
6.	Dip Man Singh Rajbhandari	Add. District Judge West Regional Court
7.	Damodar Prasad Prajapati	Additional District Court Judge, Bhojpur

Gazetted Third Class, Position Changed

8.	Krishna Vallabh Kaphle	Additional District Judge Western Regional Court (?)

Newly appointed Section Officers in Law Service on Vaisakh 24, 2036

	Name	Office
1.	Shambhu Kumar Shrestha	Central Regional Court
2.	Janardan Bahadur Khadka	Editor, Supreme Court
3.	Bal Prasad Shrestha	West Regional Court

Persons promoted to the Gazetted Third Class from non-Gazetted First Class on above mentioned date

1.	Gopal Prasad Sharma Vashistha	Section Officer, Far Western Regional Court
2.	Shivaprasad Parajuli	Section Officer, Far Western Regional Court
3.	Durga Prasad Dhital	Section Officer, Supreme Court
4.	Purna Bahadur Rana	Sect. Officer, Supreme Court
5.	Vishnu Prasad Paudel	Humla District Court Judge*

* Nepal Gazette, Chait 18, 2036.

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12. Nepal Bar Association, Janakpur

February 29, 1980

1. President - Binod Kumar Sharma
2. Vice-President - Anand Mohan
3. Secretary - Ramshish Mahaseth
4. Treasurer - Pradip Lal Kaumudi

Members

5. Khemraj Sharma
6. Girish Chandra Lal
7. Maha Rudra Lal Kaumudi
8. Ram Bilash Pajiyar
9. Bishwanath Joshi
10. Yugal Kishor Lal
11. Panchananda Karna

13. Rupandehi Bar Association

January 30, 1980

1. President - Bamdev Joshi
2. Vice-President - Kamal Raj Joshi
3. Secretary - Resham Bahadur Kshetri
4. Joint Secretary - Harishankar Lal Das
5. Treasure - Kulananda Jnawali

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Members

6. Dhanapati Upadhyaya

7. Vishnuprasad Upadhyaya

8. Premnath Dhital

9. Surendra Singh Silwal

14. Nepal Supreme Court Bar Association

March 29, 1980

1. President - Ganesh Raj Sharma

2. Vice-President - Basantaram Bhandari

3. Secretary - Suvash Newang

4. Treasurer - Sajjan Ram Bhandari

Members

5. Ram Gopal Shrestha

6. Laxman Mani Risal

7. Janak Rajya Laxmi Shaha

8. Kusum Shrestha

9. Madhu Prasad Sharma

10. Daman Dhungana

11. Ramnath Mainali

N.B. All unanimously elected except the Vice-President.

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15. Pro-partyless democracy Legal Practitioners ad hoc committee

January 5, 1979

1. President - Advocate Kunja Bihari Singh
2. Vice-President - Dinesh Man Pradhan.
3. Vice-President - Laxman Prasad Subedi
4. General Secretary - Advocate Niranjan Thapa
5. Advisor - Krishna Prasad Panta
6. Advisor - Surendra Bahadur Basnet

16. Bara District, Nepal Bar Association

February 13, 1980

1. President - Hari Narayan Ray
2. Vice-President - Thakur Prasad Yadav
3. Secretary - Prahlad Gautam
4. Treasurer - Jivaraj Upadhyaya

17. Central Regional Court Bar Association

February 9, 1980

1. President - Laxman Prasad Subedi
2. Vice-President - Adv. Sitaram Ghimire
3. Secretary - Adv. Bhakta Bahadur Shrestha
4. Treasurer - Adv. Shivananda Das

Members

5. Govinda Bahadur Shrestha
6. Sukharatna Shakya

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7. Hari Kumar Basnet
8. Mrs. Janak Rajya Laxmi Shah
9. Iccha Harsha Vajracharya
10. Vikram Bahadur Thapa
11. Laxmi Dev Subedi

18. Makwanpur District Bar Association

May 8, 1980

1. President - Advocate Ramji Dhital
2. Secretary - Krishna Prasad Neupane

Members

3. Kishor Kumar Adhikari
4. Arjun Prasad Lamsal
5. Ganesh Bahadur Dhungana
6. Chandra Bahadur Shrestha
7. Buddhiram Lama

19. Additional Supreme Court Judge Ghananath Panta

Judge Panta dies on May 26, 1980 due to a brain haemmorage. A half holiday is observed by Government order.

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Nepal Affairs

One

Social Services Committee, Bharatpur

January 17, 1980

Members

1. Prem Vinod Nandan
2. Prabhat Kumar Joshi
3. Surya Bahadur Maske
4. Ganashekhar Sharma
5. Debendra Gurung
6. Virendra Rana
7. Krishna Raj Hamal
8. Mahendra Lal Pradhan
9. Harikrishna Lovely
10. Shatru Prasad Shrestha

Community Service Bank

Community Service Bank has been constituted under the community service coordination committee with the following named office bearers:

1. President – Mrs. Angur Baba Joshi
2. Member-Secretary – Mrs. Durga Ghimire
3. Treasurer – Mr. Khadga Man Shrestha

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Members

Mr. Shiva Gopal Risal

4. Mr. Madan Vir Singh Panthi

5. Mr. Hari Shankar Niraula

6. Ms. Savitri Thapa

7. Mr. Ganga Vishnu Sallyani

8. Mr. R.K. Ghosh

9.

Two

Panchayat Workers

1. Himali Partyless Campaign Committee

March 15, 1980

1. President - Lalit Bahadur Ghale

Vice-Presidents

2. Ang Dandi Lama
3. Pema Tsering Gurung
4. Dawa Finzo Tamang
5. Nara Bahadur Hirachan
6. Nara Bahadur Budhathoki
7. Tirtha Man Lama Tamang
8. General Secretary 0 Nirmal Kumar Lama
9. Secretary - Tamang Norgu Ghale
10. Treasurer - Khamsung Ghale
11. There are 119 members representing 45 of the 75 districts.

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2. Committee to Campaign for the Partyless Panchayat System

Janakpur, March 22, 1980

1. Convener - Chandreswar Raya

Members

2. Bhojaraj Ghimire
3. Kulananda Jha
4. Bindeshwari Prasad Singh
5. Bisheshwar Yadav
6. Dhruba Narayan Singh
7. Ram Cchabila Raya
8. Surya Bahádur Shrestha
9. Badri Narayan Parsai

3. Ex-Militarymen's Association, Nuwakot District Victory for Panchayat Committee

March 27, 1980

1. President - Lal Bahadur Ojha
2. Vice-President - Ambar Bahadur Rai
3. Secretary - Krishna Bahadur Karki
4. Treasurer - Jit Bahadur Timilsina

Total number of members - 15

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4. Adult's partyless publicity and campaign committee, Dharan

March 26, 1980

1. President - Kedarnath Khanal
2. Vice-President - Jit Bahadur Karki
3. Secretary - Nar Kumar Rai
4. Joint-Secretary - Krishna Sunder Shrestha
5. Treasurer - Lok Bahadur Thapa

5. Panchayat activities for referendum

April 2, 1980

The National Pancha Convention Committtee has deputed various persons to different parts of Nepal for propagating 'Partyless Panchayat System' for the imminent referendum. A list of such persons and the places follows:

	Person	Place
1.	Kamal Raj Regmi	Mechi Zone
2.	Dr. Tulsi Giri	Koshi Zone
3.	Matrika Prasad Koirala	Sagarmatha Zone
4.	Khadga Bahadur Singh	Janakpur Zone
5.	Nagendra Prasad Rijal	Bagmati Zone
6.	Mrs. Punya Prabha Devi Dhungana	Narayani Zone
7.	Mrs. Kamal Rana	Gandaki Zone
8.	Dil Bahadur Shrestha	Lumbini Zone

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	Person	Place
9.	Bhoj Raj Ghimire	Dhaulagiri Zone
10.	Rajeshvar Devkota	Karnali Zone
11.	Pashupati Shamsher J.B.Rana	Rapti Zone
12.	Nain Bahadur Swanr	Bheri Zone
13.	Kirtinidhi Bista	Seti Zone
14.	Ramhari Sharma	Mahakali Zone
15.	Khadga Bahadur Gurung	Gandaki Zone
16.	Gunjeshvari Prasad Sing	Narayani Zone
17.	Chakra Bahadur Shahi	Karnali Zone
18.	Chandra Shekhar Lal	Sagarmatha Zone
19.	Chintamani Ghimire	Rapti Zone
20.	Padma Sundar Lawati	Mechi Zone
21.	Puskarnath Upreti	Seti Zone
22.	Bala Bahadur Thapa Magar	Dhaulagiri Zone
23.	Bhan Bahadur Chand	Mahakali Zone
24.	Makeshvar Prasad Singh	Janakpur Zone
25.	Yubaraj Jung Shaha	Bheri Zone
26.	Bhuban Man Singh	Bagmati Zone
27.	Badri Mandal	Koshi Zone
28.	Tribeni Prasad Kurmi	Lumbini Zone

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6. Panchayat Democratic Law Practitioner's Sindhupalchok District Committee

April 7, 1980

1. President - Bala Krishna Chaulagai
2. Vice-President - Rohini Raj Joshi
3. General Secretary - Bel Bahadur Malla
4. Secretary - Chandra Bahadur Ghale
5. Secretary - Yuvaraj Balambu
6. Treasurer - Makar Bahadur Udas

Members

7. Khadga Bahadur Ghale
8. Chandra Bahadur Sapkota
9. Nara Bahadur Budhathoki
10. Arun Kumar Dhital
11. Shivaraj Shahi

7. Partyless campaign committee, Biratnagar

April 28, 1980

1. President - Lilaman Singh
2. Vice-President - Lakhan Mandal
3. Secretary - Krishna Raj Thapa
4. Joint Secretary - Kirti Bahadur
5. Treasurer - Madhav Sing Nepali

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Three

Nepali Students in Union

1. Mahendra Campus Student's Union, Baglung

Date of election - November 19, 1979

Elected Members

1. President - Surendra Prasad Acharya
2. Vice-President - Rajesh Prasad Shrestha
3. Secretary - Suman Shakya
4. Joint Secretary - Bishwa Shrestha
5. Treasurer - Mohan Bahadur Bhandari

Members

6. Miss Sita Hamal
7. Bibinda Kumar Shrestha
8. Tek Narayan Shakya
9. Chitrakala Shakya
10. Chewan Kumar Shrestha

2. Sanskrit Student's Hostel Executive Committee

Date of constitution - Nov. 20, 1979 (Mangsir 5, 2036)

Committee Members

1. President - Mohan Timilsina
2. Vice-President - Sheshraj Neupane

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3. Secretary - Chudamani Aryal
4. Education Secretary - Ram Prasad Adhikari
5. General Secretary - Achyut Poudel
6. General Secretary - Shivaraj Dhungana
7. Achyut Raj - Member
8. Raghunath Adhikari - Chairman of the Constitution Council

3. <u>Min Bhavan Campus Student's Union</u>

Date of Election - November 20, 1979 (Mangsir 5, 2036)

<u>Elected Office-bearers</u>

1. President - Jagannath Thapaliya
2. Vice-President - Raj Kumar Hamal
3. Secretary - Chandra Bahadur Rai
4. Joint Secretary - Chandra Raj Sharma
5. Treasurer - Miss Narwada Shrestha

<u>Members</u>

6. Radha Khatiwada
7. Ravindra Kumar Nebmang
8. Devendra Chudal
9. Rupak Chandra Amatya
10. Miss Julu Shrestha
11. Tulsi Dharel (Kharel ?)

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4. Siddhanath Science Campus Rajbiraj

Date of election - November 20, 1979 (Mangsir 5, 2036)

Elected Members

1. President - Padmaraj Pant
2. Vice-President - Kedarnath Sharma
3. Secretary - Bhupendra Chand
4. Joint Secretary - Man Bahadur Chand
5. Treasurer - ?

5. Padma Kanya Campus Student Union

In the election held on November 13, 1979 (Kartik 27, 2036) the following named students were elected for various offices of the Padma Kanya Campus student Union:

1. President - Miss Mina Khadka
2. Vice-President - Jyoti Bhandari
3. Secretary - Indira Basnet
4. Assistant Secretary - Pratima Pathak
5. Treasurer - Kusum Shakya

Members

6. Kalpana Piya
7. Shilavati Upadhyaya
8. Durga Bhattarai
9. Gita Shrestha
10. Pramila Sharma
11. Vasundhara Mishra

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6. Patan Campus Student's Union

Date of Election - November 18, 1979 (Mangsir 2, 2036)

Elected Office-bearers

1. President - Dev Bahadur Shrestha
2. Vice-President - Kulachandra Humagai
3. Secretary - Rajendra Rajkarnikar
4. Joint Secretary - Khambe Bahadur Khatri
5. Treasurer - Dibyashri Manandhar

Members

6. Bhuban Kumar Khatri
7. Dipak Khadga
8. Kaniya Prasad Joshia
9. Hiranya Pratap Sangani
10. Nuche Bahadur Maharjan
11. Kapil Ghimire

7. Tri-Chandra Campus Student's Union

Date of Election - November 18, 1979 (Mangsir 2, 2036)

Elected Office-bearers

1. President - Gopi Krishna Ghimire
2. Vice-President - Yadav Prasad Timilsina
3. Secretary - Achyut Raj Gautam
4. Joint Secretary - Tara Adhikari
5. Treasurer - Kalpana Dahal

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Members

6. Prabhakar Pandey
7. Sunlal Shrestha
8. Rishikesh Ghimire
9. Surya Prasad Sharma
10. Laxmi Krishna Amatya

8. Ratna Rajya Laxmi Campus Student's Union

Date of Election - November 18, 1979 (Mangsir 2, 2036)

Elected Office-bearers

1. President - Keshab Bahadur Khatri
2. Vice-President - Dil Bahadur Shrestha
3. Secretary - Sillu Prasad Shrestha
4. Joint Secretary - Tara Rai
5. Treasurer - Susil Kumar Aryal

Members

6. Hareram Chaulagai
7. Ashoka Nanda Gorkhali
8. Gopal Khatri
9. Dilip Shrestha
10. Bhola Sharma
11. Harihar Duwadi

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9. Siraha Campus Student's Union

Date of Election - November 19, 1979 (Mangsir 3, 2036)

Elected Office-bearers

1. President - Matrika Prasad Yadav
2. Vice-President - Rajendra Mahato
3. Secretary - Raj Kumar Yadav
4. Joint Secretary - Jivaneshvar
5. Treasurer - Haldev Yadav

Members

6. Satish Kumar Sharma
7. Satya Narayan Yadav
8. Ram Prasad Yadav
9. Dibya Prasad Kafle
10. Siddheshvar Mukhiya
11. Ramvilas Yadav

10. Gorkha Campus Student's Union

Date of uncontested Election - Nov. 19, 1979 (Mangsir 3, 2036)

Office Bearers

1. President - Krishna Prasad Dhakal
2. Vice-President - Ramchandra Aryal
3. Secretary - Shankar Raj Pokhrel
4. Joint Secretary - Upendra Narsingh Adhikari
5. Treasurer - Hom Prasad Sharma

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Members

6. Indra Bahadur Karki
7. Raj Kumar Yadav Suman
8. Dhirendra Pratap Shah
9. Chitra Kumari Manandhar
10. Gun Joshi
11. Krishna Prasad Neupane

11. Law Campus Student Union

On November 5, 1979 (Kartik 19, 2036) the following named students were elected for various offices of the student union of the Law Campus, Kathmandu:

1. President - Balaram Samal
2. Vice-President - Indra Prasad Kharel
3. Secretary - Vishva Bahadur Adhikari
4. Assistant Secretary - Ghanashyam Khatiwada
5. Treasurer - Ambika Shrestha

Members

6. Keshab Raj Joshi
7. Durga Bahadur Basnet
8. Dharmanath Prasad Shah
9. Prem Kumar Shrestha
10. Mahendra Kanta Mainali
11. Saman Raj Pyakurel

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12. Mahendra Ratna Campus Student Union

The election of students held on November 10, 1979 (Kartik 24, 2036) for the various offices of the Student's Union of the Mahendra Ratna Campus, Tahachal, Kathmandu returned the following named students:

1. President - Lal Kumar K.C.
2. Vice-President - Gajendra Sapkota
3. Secretary - Tulasi Chapagain
4. Assistant Secretary - Basantaraj Karki
5. Treasurer - Khemprasad Lohani

Members

6. Tanka Prasad Upreti
7. Rajan Chaulagai
8. Kedarbabu Basnet
9. Naukesh Singh
10. Rashmi Shrestha
11. Surya Lal

13. Forestry Institute, Hetaunda Student Union

The following named students were elected for various offices of the student union of the Forestry Institute Hetaunda held on Kartik, 13, 2036:

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1. President - Buddhiraj Pathak
2. Vice-President - Kedar Bahadur Mahat
3. Secretary - Gokul Prasad Upreti
4. Assistant Secretary - Vinod Kumar Pande
5. Treasurer - Jnana Prasad Chaudhari

Members

6. Vishnu Wagle
7. Jivan Gurung
8. Chandra Prasad Chaudhari
9. Rajendra Niraula
10. Vishnu Khatiwada
11. Narayan Yadav

14. Thakurman Campus Student Union

On November 5, 1976 (Kartik 19, 2036) an election was held of the students of the Thakur Campus, Birgunj to elect the following students for various offices:

1. President - Pramod Kumar Pantha
2. Vice-President - Urmila Aryal
3. Secretary - Vishal Kumar Sharma
4. Assistant Secretary - Jatashankar Tiwari
5. Treasurer - Shri Narayan Yadav

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Members

6. Surendra Prasad Chaudhary
7. Rajendra Kusowaha
8. Prakash Shrestha
9. Sunil Dutta
10. Rajendra Prasad Singh
11. Udaya Pande

15. Extension Campus, Education Institute Student Union

January 10, 1980

1. President - Navaraj Adhikari
2. Vice-President - Mrigendra Raj Suvedi
3. Secretary - Ram Prasad
4. Joint Secretary - Bhojaraj Paudel
5. Treasurer - Miss Saraswati Banepali

16. New National Students Union Central Ad hoc Committee

January 31, 1980

1. President - Bhuban Pathak
2. Vice-President - Dipak Thapa
3. Secretary - Bijaya Bista
4. Joint Secretary - Dinesh Shrestha
5. Treasurer - Miss Bimala Thapa
6. Deputy Secretary - Chandra Mani Gautam

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Members

7. Jeni Suwal

8. Suresh Silwal

9. Miss Bhagawati Sedhai

17. Student Union

Rampur Campus, Institute for Agriculture and Animal Science.

1. President - Badri Prasad Sitaula
2. Vice-President - Balaram Thapa
3. Secretary - Mitraraj Duwadi
4. Joint Secretary Dharmaraj Shrestha
5. Treasurer - Om Prakash Karki

18. Yajnyavalkya Laksmi - Narayan Campus Matihani Student's Union

January 17, 1980

1. President - Harsha Narayan Jha
2. Vice-President - Shyam Pandey
3. Secretary - Bhavendra Koirala
4. Joint Secretary - Tankanath Banstola
5. Treasurer - Kashab Baral

Members

6. Thakur Dahal
7. Durga Baral
8. Kedar Banstola

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9. Vinod Kumar Mishra

10. Shlok Mishra

11. Yugalkanta Chaudhari

19. Jana Prashasan Campus Student's Union

Date of Election: December 4, 1979 (Mangsir 18, 2036)

Office bearers

1. President - Kiran Kumar Shrestha

2. Vice-President - Dipak Chandra Amatya

3. Secretary - Narayan Dev Shrestha

4. Joint Secretary - Keshab Raj Devkota

5. Treasurer - Bhanu Khatiwada

Members

6. Krishna Bhattarai

7. Padma Raj Karki

8. Ramraj Kshetri

9. Rohini K.C.

10. Sugandha Kumar Shrestha

11. Shesh Vikram Shah

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20. Birendra Campus Student's Union

Date of Election: November 23, 1979 (Mangsir 7, 2036)

Office bearers

1. President - Arun Pidit Rajbhandari
2. Vice-President - Krishna Hari Baskota
3. Secretary - Henlal Subedi
4. Joint Secretary - Shiva Kumar Pradhan
5. Treasurer - Mahendra Kumar Piya

Members

6. Miss Nim Maya Shrestha
7. Miss Mithu Maya Shrestha
8. Bhabanath Sadola
9. Miss Maiya Devi Piya
10. Somraj Mahoto
11. Dev Bahadur Pun

21. Bhaktapur Campus Student's Union

o Date of Election: December 1, 1979

o Office bearers

1. President - Jyotipal Baidar
2. Vice-President - Narayan Krishna Thapa
3. Secretary - Suresh Prajapati
4. Joint Secretary - Om Charan Amatya
5. Treasurer - Indra Rajopadhyaya

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Members

6. Saphalta Prakash
7. Madhav Neupane
8. Basudev Thapa
9. Krishna Bhakta Bode
10. Ram Suwal
11. Bishwanath Prajapati

22. Nepalgunj Campus, Education Students Union

o Date of Election: December 8, 1979 (Mangsir 22, 2036)

o Office-bearers

1. President - Punya Prasad Regmi
2. Vice-President - Cchabilal Pandit
3. Secretary - Shiva Prasad Dhakal
4. Joint Secretary - Dhaman Bahadur G.C.
5. Treasurer - Dirgha Bahadur Bhandari

Members

6. Dilli Raj Aryal
7. Durga Prasad Ojha
8. Laksmi Prasad Gautam
9. Min Bahadur Baral
10. Mukti Singh Thakuri
11. Tara Prasad Sapkota

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23. Kirtipur Multipurpose Campus Student's Union

o Date of Election: December 11, 1979 (Mangsir 25, 2036)

o Office-bearers

1. President - Yagna Prasad Adhikari
2. Vice-President - Basudevananda Vaidya
3. Secretary - Gyanendra Bahadur Karki
4. Joint Secretary - Sharad Gyawali
5. Treasurer - Miss Uma Regmi

Members

6. Navaraj Gurung
7. Bhabeshwar Das
8. Lila Nath Bastola
9. Badri Narsingh Khatri
10. Narayan Adhikari
11. Umesh Lal Shrestha

24. Chitwan Vocational Secondary School Student's Union

In the election for the Union the following named students were elected.

1. President - Krishna Prasad Paudyal
2. Vice-President - Sital Chandra Dhakal
3. Secretary - Dipak Raj Sapkota
4. Joint Secretary - Kamal Dawadi
5. Treasurer - Krishna Bahadur K.C.

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Members

6. Jivalal Gautam
7. Gajendra Shrestha
8. Pramod Thapa
9. Narayan Prasad Sapkota
10. Balibhadra Kadel
11. Indramani Kadel

25. Chitwan Vocational Secondary School Student's Union

In August 1979 election for the Student's Union was held and the following named students were elected for various offices.

1. President - Krishna Prasad Paudyal
2. Vice-President - Sital Chandra Dhakal
3. Secretary - Dipak Raj Sapkota
4. Joint Secretary - Kamal Dawadi
5. Treasurer - Krishna Bahadur K.C.

Members

1. Jivalal Gautam
2. Gagendra Shreatha
3. Pramod Thapa
4. Narayan Prasad Sapkota
5. Balibhadra Kadel
6. Indramani Kadel

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26. Nepal Vidyarthi Sangha (3rd Conference)

March 20, 1980 (Kathmandu)

Central Executive Committee

1. President - Kula Bahadur Karki
2. Vice-Presedent - Arabinda Kumar Singh
3. Vice-President - Arun Dip Malla
4. Vice-President - Kiran Kumar Sharma
5. General Secretary - Vinit Kumar Jha
6. Assistant General Secretary - Prakash Raj Adhikari
7. Treasurer - Miss Puspa Gautam

27. Nepal Students Association, Saptari District Conference

March 10, 1980

1. President - Ram Krishna Chaudhari
2. Vice-President - Binod Kumar Dutt
3. Secretary - Shashi Kumar Majhi
4. Joint Secretary - Anil Kumar Jha
5. Treasurer - Madan Shrestha

28. Saraswati Campus Preliminary Executive Committee of the Nepal Students Organization

February 23, 1980

1. President - Ganga Bikram Lama
2. Vice-President - Krishna Bahadur Khatri

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3. General Secretary - Chandra Dip Ghising

4. Secretary - Khadga Bikram Lama

5. Treasurer - Kul Gajadhar

<u>Members</u>

6. Yash Bikram Lama

7. Prabhuram Nepal

8. Baburam Thapa

9. Kanti Raj Lama

10. Omkar Chapagai

11. Keshab Lama

29. <u>Karnali Zone Students Welfare Committee, Kathmandu</u>

<u>February 8, 1980</u>

1. President - Lok Bahadur Rawat

2. Vice-President - Khem Bahadur Thapa

3. General Secretary - Mun Bahadur Khadga

4. Treasurer - Kal Bahadur Rokaya

<u>Members</u>

5. Cchewang Lama - Joint Secretary

6. Tirtha Prasad Shrestha - Joint Treasurer

7. Pahal Bahadur Thapa

8. Sonam Singh Gurung

9. Karna Singh Kathayat

10. Bhim Bahadur K.C.

11. Hiranandа Timilsina

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30. Nepali Vidyarthi Sangha
(Janakpur) March 19, 1980

1. President - Vimalendra Nidhi
2. General Secretary - Dil Bahadur Gharti

Five Vice-Presidents

3. Radhesyam Bhyaccha (Middle Zone)
4. Gopal Parajuli (Western Zone)
5. Monendra Rijal (Eastern Zone)
6. Nirmal Devkota (Far Western Zone)
7. Madhav Raj Gautam (Foreign Immigrant)

Executive Members

8. Prachanda Pradhan (Bagmati Zone)
9. Ramchandra Khadka (Janakpur Zone)
10. Suresh Malla (Seti Zone)
11. Kavita Shrestha (Narayani Zone)
12. Yajna Bahadur (Gandaki Zone)
13. Narayan Koirala (Lumbini Zone)
14. Ganesh Panta (Mahakali Zone)
15. Dasta Bahadur (Karnali Zone)
16. Dipak Giri (Rapti Zone)
17. Purna Bahadur Khadka (Bheri Zone)
18. Atma Ram Bahadur (Kaski Zone)
19. Anar Devi (Sagarmatha Zone)

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31. Nepal National Students Union (Nepal Rastriya Vidyarthi Sangathan)

February 7, 1980 (Magh 24, 2036)

1. President - Narendra Raj Prasai
2. Vice-President - Krishna Malla
3. General Secretary - Hari Sharma Utsahi
4. Secretary - Govinda Adhikari
5. Treasurer - Yadav Sharma

Members

6. Gopal Bahadur K.C.
7. Ram Paudel
8. Shirendra Raj Giri
9. Maniraj Suvadi
10. Arjun Kunwar
11. Mahesh Duvahi (Duvadi ?)
12. Miss Laksmi Kumari K.C.
13. Hari Ghimire
14. Dwarika Prasad Chaulagai
15. Prahlad K.C.
16. Ram Prasad Timilsina
17. Ramesh Prasad Sharma

32. Nepal National Students Organisation Initial Working Committee

February 16, 1980

1. President - Jyoti K.C.
2. Vice-President - Ranjan Sharma

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3. General Secretary - Rohin Rana
4. Secretary - Ram Shah
5. Joint Secretary - Anup Rajauriya
6. Treasurer - Binaya Mani Dixit

Members

7. Udaya Mohan Gauchan
8. Ganesh Shrestha
9. Krishna Bahadur Ghale
10. Raju K.C.
11. Shekhar Mani Timilsina
12. Sudarshan Sharma
13. Udaya Prasai
14. Rajan Babu Khatri
15. Shyam Timilsina

33. Youth Council

An ad hoc committee of Nepal Youth Council was formed on August 1, 1979 (Shravan 15, 2036) which is said to have planned to be represented by peasants, women labourers, journalists, professional artists, mountaineers and others. The committee is formed by the following by the following named persons:

1. Akhileshwar Prasad Singh, Chief
2. Lokmani Giri
3. Nawaraj Gurung

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4. Murari Prasad Gautam
5. Dhana Bahadur Sherchan
6. Rambandhu Regmi
7. Ms. Urmila Shrestha

Four

Nepal Jaycees

1. Birgunj Jaycees

November 23, 1979 (Mangsir 7, 2036)

1. President - Tara Shamsher Rana
2. Vice-President - Sudarshan Shakya
3. Secretary - Indraman Ranjit
4. Joint Secretary - Mukesh Man Malla
5. Treasurer - Omhari Rajkarnikar
6. Public Relation Officer - Rajendra Bagediya
7. Public Relation Officer - V. K. Newa

Members

8. Anjir Man Amatya
9. Anil Agrawal
10. Mrs. Madhu Rana
11. Ganga Sagar
12. Ashok Pradhan
13. Vasudev Savalma

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2. Pokhara Jaycees for 1980

November 29, 1979

1. President - Hari Krishna Bastola
2. Vice-President - Lalkazi Vajimaya
3. Secretary - Kiranlal Shrestha
4. Treasurer - Hiraman Shrestha
5. Vice-President - Prakash Man Gulhaju
6. Vice-President - Narayan Datta Nepal
7. Vice-President - Ram Prasad Tulachan
8. Director - Vinod Vaidya
9. Director - Ashok Palikhe
10. Director - Chakrapani Bastola
11. Director - Govinda Sherchan

3. Patan Jaycees, 1980

December 12, 1979

1. President - Charan K. Prasai
2. Executive Vice-President - Kirti N. Maskey
3. Executive Vice-President - B. Rawat
4. Secretary General - Binod K. Shrestha
5. Joint Secretary - Niyan L. Shrestha
6. Treasurer - Pushkar Shakya
7. Vice-President - Dibya K. Shrestha
8. Vice-President - Indra B. Shakya

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9. Vice-President - Sanduk Ruit
10. Vice-President - Jagat R. Shakya
11. Vice-President - Bijaya R. Dhakhwa
12. Vice-President - Uttam N. Maskey

1. Lady Jaycee President - Chandni Joshi
2. Executive Vice-President - Kamala Pradhan
3. Executive Vice-President - Sabita Vaidya
4. Secretary General - Sarada Singh
5. Joint Secretary - Padma Singh
6. Treasurer - Krishna Sethi

<u>Vice-Presidents</u>

7. Bana Joshi
8. Bekha Laxmi Newa
9. Rita Thapa
10. Sulochana Maskey
11. Nirmala Prasai
12. Gyanu Rana

4. <u>Jaycees Janakpur</u>

o <u>December 20, 1979</u>

1. President - Shyam Jhunjhunwala
2. Vice-President - Dipak Raj Ghimire
3. Vice-President - Vishvanath Upadhyaya

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New Directors and Vice-Presidents

4. Ratna Bahadur Pande
5. Krishna Pratap Malla
6. Ganga Prasad Shah
7. Dashrath Shah
8. Brahmadev Shah
9. Ghanashyam Jalan
10. General Secretary - Vasudev Prasad Regmi
11. Joint Secretary - Keshab Prasad Gautam
12. Treasurer - Mishra Pajiyar

5. Jaycees, Nepalgunj

December 23, 1979

1. President - Sajal Kumar Thapa
2. Vice-President - Prabhat Bhandari
3. Vice-President - Prakash Mohal Roshi (?)
4. Vice-President - Bishnuman Shrestha
5. Vice-President - Mohan Lal Shrestha
6. General Secretary - Diwakar Sharma
7. Treasurer - Nagendra Karmacharya
8. Deputy Secretary - Kishor Mahpati

Directors

9. Mukhtar Ahmad Khan
10. Ashok Chatterjee

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11. Giriwar Agrawal

12. Manjur Hasan Aidiki

6. Jaycees, Hetaunda

December 23, 1979

1. President - Shailaram Ranjitkar
2. Vice-President - Chandra Shekhar Kansakar
3. Vice-President - Indra Kumar
4. General Secretary - Ishvar Chandra Agrawal
5. Joint Secretary - Miss Salya Thapa
6. Treasurer - Rajendra Singh

Members

7. Suryadev Manandhar
8. Bhagavandas Manandhar
9. Haribhakta Shrestha
10. Jagadish Agrawal
11. Angad Prasad Shrestha
12. Miss Saraswati Manandhar

7. Jaycees, Nepalgunj

December 26, 1979

1. President - Sajal Kumar Thapa

Vice-Presidents

2. Prabhat Bhandari
3. Prakash Mohan Joshi

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4. Vishnu Man Shrestha

5. Mohan Lal Shrestha

6. General Secretary - Diwakar Sharma

7. Treasurer - Nagendra Karmacharya

8. Joint Secretary - Kishorman Gharti

Directors

9. Mukhkar Ahmad Khan

10. Ashok Chaterjee

11. Giriwar Agrawal

12. Manzur Hasan Siziki

8. Jaycees, Kathmandu

Date of Election - November 26, 1979

Executive Committee Members

1. President - Pradip Man Baidya

2. Vice-President - Puspa Das Shrestha

3. Vice-President - Binod Amatya

4. Secretary - Ajay Ratna

5. Treasurer - Sharad Krishna

6. Vice-President - Yagya Ratna Kansakar

7. Vice-President - Asok Jib Tuladhar

8. Vice-President - Ramesh Lal Shrestha

9. Vice-President - Mangal Karki

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10. Vice-President - Bijay Lal Maskey

11. Vice-President - Gopal Kakchapati

9. Patan Jaycees

April 22, 1980

1. President - Charan Prasad

Members

2. Jayadev Baidya

3. Dibya Kumar Shrestha

4. Dharma Man Newa

5. Dr. Udojue Prasino

6. Mani Rai

7. Arun Ale

8. Kedarman Joshi

9. Dr. Sanduk Ruit

10. Miss Ban (u) Joshi

Five

Universal Correspondence Body

August 6, 1979

The Universal correspondence organization of Nepal (UCON) has been set up "to encourage exchange of correspondence for friendship and goodwill between people, especially youth and children living in different parts of the world". Director, Ramkumar Jeevan Mitra.

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Six

Press Council

On August 26, 1979 (Bhadra 10, 2036) HMG had reconstituted the council as below:

1. Chairman - Mr. Justice Yasudev Sharma

Members

2. R.P. Member - Simha Dhvaj Khandka
3. RSS Gen Manager - Radheshyam Bishta
4. Act. Gorkhapatra Editor - Gokul Prasad Pokhrel
5. Nepal Journalist's Association Chairman - Manjuratna Shakya
6. Bhola Rana
7. Uttam Kunwar

Member Secretary

8. Kali Prasad Rijal - Director HMG Publicity Department

Seven

Mountain Dev National Com. for UNESCO

HMG has constituted on August 3, 1979 a five member National Committee to undertake preliminary work for opening an office of the UNESCO regional centre for integrated mountain development in the southern Asian Mountain System. The committee constitutes the followings:

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1. Chairman - Ratna Shamsher J.B.R.

Members

2. Foreign Secretary

3. Education Secretary

4. Finance Secretary

5. Dr. Chiranjibi Lal Shrestha - Member-Secretary

Eight

Education

1. Six Deans

The following six Deans are appointed on November 25, 1979.

Dean's Name	Institute
Dr. Surya Lal Amatya	Humanities & Social Sciences
Suresh Raj Chalise	Science
Mohan Prasad Upadhyaya	Business Adm. Commerce & Public Adm.
Top Bahadur Singh	Law
Toyanath Pande	Sanskrit
Shivaraj Pant	Engineering

2. Bright Scholars of Nepal

The following named bright scholars are adored with various class of Mahendra Vidya Bhushan Medals for acquiring high educational meritan the Education Day on February 24, 1980.

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A. Mahendra Vidya Bhushan First Class Medal Recepients

1. Kamal Krishna Joshi - Ph.D. (Botany) from Karnatak University

2. Govinda Raj Bhatta - Ph.D. Technical Sciences from Power Engineering Institute U.S.S.R.

3. Tulsi Prasad Pathak - Ph.D. (Chemistry) from Poona University

4. Prakash Bir Singh - Ph.D. (Housing Dev. in Nepal) from the Hungarian Committee of Scientific Qualifications, Hungary

5. Pradyumna Rana - Ph.D. (Economics) from Vanderbelt University, U.S.A.

6. Bajraraj Shakya - Ph.D. (Development Edu.) from University of Southern California, U.S.A.

7. Badri Dev Pandey - Ph.D. (Development of Higher Edu. in Nepal, 1918-1976) from Southern Illinois University of Carbondale U.S.A.

8. Birendra Kumar Mallik - Doctor of Education (Adult and Higher Education) from University of South Dakota, U.S.A.

9. Mrs. Sanu Devi Joshi - Ph.D. (Botany) from Karnatak University

3. Nepal National Teachers Association Central ad hoc Committee

April 12, 1980

1. President - Badri Prasad Khatiwada

2. Vice-President - Khagendra Sangraula

3. General Secretary - Shyam Krishna

Members

4. Muktinath Khanal

5. Yashapal Shakya

6. Advisor - Sushil Amatya

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4.

T.U. Committees on Educational Programmes

February 19, 1980

Subject	Convenor's Name
1. Economic	Dr. Govinda Ram Agrawal
2. Curriculum and Evaluation	Dr. Suryalal Amatya
3. Research	Dr. Balaram Joshi
4. University Organisation structure	Dr. Birendra Bahadur Malla
5. Education Improvement	Dr. Chandra Prasad Gorkhali
6. Coordination	Mr. Yuvaraj Singh Pradhan (Registrar, T.U.)

Nine

Nepalese Muslim's Conference

About 300 Nepalese Muslims from different parts of the country attend the two-day conference held at the Mahendra Youth Hostel, Lalitpur on April 3, 1980 (Chaitra 21, 2036). Apparently Pro-Panchayat in character the conference was addressed by former Prime-Minister Matrika Prasad Koirala, former Minister Gehandra Bahadur Rajbhandari, former Minister Dil Bahadur Shrestha, former Minister Shailendra Kumar Upadhyaya, former Assistant Minister Hiralal Bishvakarma addressed the conference.

Mr. Rahat Hussain Khan Presided over the conference. Mr. Iqwal Ahmed addressed the meeting. While the General Secretary of Nepal

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Muslim Sewa Samiti and Nepal Muslim Samyukta Samaj Mr. Iftekhar Ahmed demanded that the Tribhuvan University should open a faculty of Urdu and Persian languages.

PM Surya Bahadur Thapa met the participants and discussed their problems.

Symposium on Islam

April 16, 1980

Minister of State for Education Dr. Dambar Narayan Yadav inaugurates a Symposium on Islam at Baliya Badhnaha village in Saptari district. The Sagarmatha Zonal Commissioner also speaks on the occasion.

Ten

Trade and Commerce in Nepal

One

Peoples engaged in commercial lines shape the course of any society and finally the country they live. This theory may also apply to Nepal where the commercial community have contributed their share of shaping the culture and civilization of the country since thousands of years. The commercial peoples have also been one of the means of importing and exporting cultural trends. History of Tibet proves this theory amply where Pandits and businessmen, particularly the Newars have helped shaping the cultural trends.

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During the ancient period (i.e. Licchavi period, A.D. 1st Century to 9th century) Nepalese people formed different committees (Sanskrit - Gosthi) according to their professions and hobbies and businessmen might have also formed such, though concrete evidence refers only one inference to a leader of businessmen namely Sarthavaha (leader of caravan, a reference to international trade) (vide Te Bahal inscription of Licchavi King Manadeva I dated A.D. 480).

Two

During the medieval and late Medieval times Nepalese people traded vigorourslly with India and Tibet or which made Nepal rich and flourishing. Those traders were mostly responsible to the social and cultural development in Nepal uptill the late 18th century A.D. But after the said time the commercial links specially with Tibet declined and thence the business community has lost its importance in contributing the shaping of social and cultural activities. In modern times the trading peoples have become most selfish and self centred.

Three - I

With the advent of the age of democracy in Nepal in 1950 the foremost traders of Nepal founded an organisation named 'Vanik Mandal', particulars of the important event is shrouded and the persons associated with that event are gone unrecorded. We are clear to know however that in 1952

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(VS 2009) the same institution was reorganised and renamed '<u>Akhil Nepal Vyapar Sangha</u>' (All Nepal Traders Association). The executive committee was constituted as reproduced below:

1. President - Lokanath Joshi
2. Vice-President - Bihari Lal Khetan
3. Treasurer - Surajmal Tulsyan
4. Hon. Secretary - Raj Bahadur Chipalu
5. Hon. Secretary - Gobardhan Lal Maske

<u>Members</u>

6. Janakdas Shrestha
7. Ram Kumar Marwadi
8. Ratiram Agrawal
9. Makhanlal Marwadi
10. Radha Krishna Kavara
11. Gulliram
12. Bishvanath Agrawal
13. Ram Gaham Ram
14. Babulal Tibdewala
15. Nandalal Ghiraiya
16. Harikrishna Shrestha

<u>Three - II</u>

Since 1952 (VS 2009) the following named leading tradesmen have been the Presidents of the Nepal Chamber of Commerce:

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1. Lokanath Joshi
2. Juddha Bahadur Shrestha
3. Biharilal Khetan
4. Gobardhanlal Maske
5. Ratiram Agrawal
6. Janakdas Shrestha
7. Bal Krishna Shrestha
8. Indra Bhakta Shrestha
9. Rabahadur Chipalu*

Four

China

May 7, 1980: Federation of Nepalese Chambers of Commerce and Industry team including the following named leave Kathmandu for China:

1. Mr. Indra Bhakta Shrestha, FNCCI President and leader of the team
2. Mr. Hulaschandra Gulcha, FNCCI Vice-President
3. Mr. Madhav Mani Bhandari, FNCCI General Secretary

Executive Members of FNCCI

4. Mr. Krishna Bandhu Piya
5. Mr. Laxmidas Manandhar
6. Mr. Ganesh Bhakta Sakha

---

* Particulars appearing in the section three are known from the office of the Chamber of Commerce through Mr. Meghanath Neupane of the same office.

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7. Mr. Sundar Bahadur Gorkhali

8. Mr. Banawarilal Mittal

9. Mr. Gulab Roy Khetan

10. Mr. Agni Raj Shrestha

The delegation meets the Chinese Vice-Premier Yaoyilin on May 15, 1980.

Five

Rupandehi Chamber of Commerce

December 14, 1979 (Mangsir 28, 2036)

1. President - Rana Bahadur Shah
2. General Secretary - Balaram Pradhan
3. Vice-President - Vasanta Lohani
4. Treasurer - Mahesh Chaudhari
5. Member - Vasantadhvaj Joshi
6. Member - Chandra Kumar Shahi
7. Member - Chandra Man Shrestha

Six

Birgunj Chamber of Commerce

Bhadra 25, 2036

1. President - Hari Prasad Giri
2. Vice-President - Shankarlal Kediya

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3. Secretary - Chiranjibilal Saravagi

4. Secretary - Biharilal Lath

5. Joint Secretary - Shivashankar Prasad Rauniyar

6. Joint Secretary - Satya Narayan Agrawal

7. Treasurer - Nagendra Prasad Sarraf

Members

Industrialists

8. Atmaram Kavare

9. Om Prakash Jaisawal

10. Gopalji

11. Sitaram Kediya

Commercialists

12. Ananda Kumar Tivadewala

13. Nathumal Vaidya

14. Parashuram Saravagi

15. Bisheshvar Lal Khandelwal

16. Ramjilal Agrawal

17. Satya Narayan Mittal

Associates

18. Babulal Agrawal

19. Radheshyam Ksharuka

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Seven

Hotel Association, Nepal (HAN)

May 9, 1980

1. President - Sahadev Rana
2. Vice-President - Anup Rana
3. Vice-President - C.S. Jnawali
4. Hon. Secretary - Yogendra Shakya
5. Treasurer - Ashok Rauniyar

Members

6. Diwakar Shrestha
7. Miss Elizabeth Hali
8. D.C. Upadhyaya
9. Shyam Pandey
10. Jnanendra Tuladhar
11. H.D. Tulachan

Eight

Nepal's rice export trade

During 1978-79 (2035-36) Nepal is known to have exported rice worth Rs. 24,38,64,000 (63,456 metric tons) to various countries. Particulars are stated below:

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Country	Percentage
Bangladesh	47.6
Maritius	33.2
Malayasia	16.4
Singapore	2.8

Nine

Nepal's export to Bangladesh

Nepal is known to have exported various commodities worth Rs. 12,23,08,000 during 2035/36 (1978-79). Rice is principal commodity exported to that country.

Ten

Nepal's overseas export trade

During 2035/36 (1978-79) Nepal's overseas export trade amounted Rs. 84,95,15,150.

Eleven

Nepal-France trade

During last fiscal year Nepal is known to have exported goods (Jute materials, goatskins, handicrafts, woolen carpets, handloom goods, Nepali paper etc) worth Rs. 15 million 589 thousand (1.8 percent of her overseas trade). Nepal imported various goods (electric goods, chemicals,

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machinery etc) worth Rs. 6 million 252 thousand from France (0.43 percent of Nepal's import from overseas).

Twelve

Nepal's overseas export, 1979

Nepal is known to have earned foreign exchange worth Rupees 849 million 400 thousand (85 crores) by overseas export. Twenty percent is EEC's share in that amount.

Thirteen

Nepal-Tibet - China trade

"The new frontier will have its impact on the regulations earlier devised regarding the non-military zone, the trans-Himalayan trade and the traditional across the border facility extended to cowherds and yak owners to graze their herds.

The trans-Himalayan trade has been hamstrung in areas like Taklakot in the far west and Kimbathang in the east because of the inability of Nepalese traders to convert their yuan earnings into Nepalese rupees. Deputations of traders from these areas have called on the foreign minister recently urging him to take up the matter with Beijng and Lhasa." - Mavin Kurve, Times of India, January 12, 1980.

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Fourteen

Nepal Bangladesh Commercial relations

Since April 2, 1976 when Nepal and Bangladesh signed an agreement on mutual trade and transit the two countries actually started trade relations. Particulars on trade accounts between these two countries follows:

Nepal's export to Bangladesh

	Year	Commodity	Monetary Volume
1.	2030-31	Rice, 13,212 met. ton	Rs. 2,97,01,000
2.	2031-32	Rice, 1,748 met. ton	Rs. 38,36,000
3.	2032-33	?	Rs. 6,167
4.	2033-34	No.	Rs. 1,810
5.	2034-35	Rice, 29,995 met. ton	Rs. 7,40,55,000

Nepal's import from Bangladesh

1.	2032-33	Stationary materials	Rs. 4,79,501
2.	2033-34	ibid	Rs. 15,67,449
3.	2034-35	ibid (?)	Rs. 14,65,048

* Summarized version of Harihar Acharya - Nepal-Bangaladesh Vyapar Sambandha Ek Charcha, Gorkhapatra, March 25, 1980.

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Insurance Agents Association

February 9, 1980

1. President - Puspadas Shrestha
2. Vice-President - Shyam Nucche Pradhan
3. Member Secretary - Laxmi Prasad Dalika
4. Treasurer - Mrigendra Bahadur Rajbhandari

Members

5. Nepalman Shrestha
6. G.B. Shaha

Nepal overseas export association, executive committee

March 8, 1980

1. President - Punam Chand Agrawal
2. Vice-President - Ganesh Bhakta Sakha
3. Secretary - Damodar Prasad Sharma
4. Treasurer - Shiva Bhagavan Agrawal

Ex-President

5. Hulas Chand Golccha

Members

6. Gajananda Agrawal
7. Madan Lal Agrawal
8. Gauri Shankar Mor
9. Khemchand Charasiya
10. Laxmi Gopal Shrestha

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11. Shankar Lal Agrawal
12. Jagannath Prasad Sharma
13. Vijaya Kumar Dhariwal
14. Bhaum Singh Sethia
15. Nanda Kishor Agrawal
16. Mahesh Kumar Agrawal

Nepal Medical and Sales Representative Association

December 29, 1979

1. President - Pradip Vaidya
2. Vice-President - Alhert Giri
3. Secretary - Vasudev Neupane

Industrial Workers Conference Central ad hoc Committee

February 9, 1980 (Magh 26, 2036)

1. President - Vishnu Kanta Das
2. Vice-President - Iman Khan Nepali
3. Vice-President - Prem Kumar Ksetri
4. Secretary - Mama Bahadur Singh
5. Joint Secretary - Suresh Kumar Adhikari
6. Treasurer - Padma Shankar Ghimire

Members

7. Liladhar Van Gosai
8. Ram Krishna Shrestha

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9. Balaram Shrestha

10. Mona Sharma

11. Chandra Bahadur Ksatri

More 10 persons are expected to be inducted into the committee.

Industrial Welfare Committee

March 10, 1980

An Industrial welfare committee is formed in the Patan Industrial Estate as follows:

1. President - Estate Manager

2. Treasurer - Motilal Shilpakar

3. Secretary - Prem Krishna Tamrakar

Members

4. Pradyumna Lal Joshi

5. Chetendra Jang Himali

6. Gacchi Ratna Shakya

7. Dhruva Thapa

8. Mahesh Lal Pradhan

9. Narendra Raj Shakya

10. Ram Bahadur Tamrakar

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Workers Union (Balaju Kastha Karyala) ad hoc Committee

April 22, 1980

1. President - Pavan Kumar Shahi
2. Vice-President - Dipak Dhvaj Thapa
3. Secretary - Jog Bahadur Dangol
4. Treasurer - Bhola Lama
5. Co-treasurer - Bhupal Bahadur Karki

Nepal Labourer's Organisation Primary ad hoc Committee, Himal Cement Company

May 25, 1980

1. President - Bharat Thapa
2. Vice-President - Dharma Shankar Ghimire
3. Secretary - Shankar Dhital
4. Joint Secretary - Mahendra Maharjan
5. Treasurer - Bimal K.C.

Nepal Bank Limited

May 17, 1980 (Jeth 4, 2037): Three vacant seats for the Board of the Directors of the bank were elected on the above stated date. Names are as follow:

1. Sagar Shamsher Rana
2. Ballabh Shamsher Rana
3. Juddha Bahadur Shrestha

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Added by these new entries the board of directors of the Bank is known as shown below:

1. Goraksa Bahadur Nhucche Pradhan, Finance Secretary - Chairman
2. Bhogendra Nath Rimal - Secretary Cabinet Secretariat, HMG
3. Mangal Krishna Shrestha, Secretary Adm. Management Dept., HMG
4. Madhusudan Dhakal - Additional Secretary, Finance Ministry, HMG
5. Yudhir Shamsher Thapa, Deputy Governor, Nepal Rastra Bank
6. Ganga Bahadur K.C.
7. Ananda Bhakta Rajbhandari, F.I.B.A. - Gen. Manager, Nepal Bank Ltd.

Eleven

Sports

Nepal Olympics Committee

1. President - Sharad Chandra Shah
2. Vice-President - Rom Bahadur Thapa
3. General Secretary - Anup Shamsher Rana
4. Joint Secretary - Subarna Bahadur Cchetri
5. Treasurer - Bishnu Gopal Shrestha

Members

6. Rabi Shamsher Rana
7. Sushil Shamsher Rana
8. Prabhu Shamsher Rana
9. Mohan Raj Joshi
10. Jaya Kumar Shah

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Nepal Bridge Association

May 28, 1980

1. President - Shankar Prasad Pradhan
2. Vice-President - Indra Ratna Sthapit
3. Secretary - Laxman Rajbhandari
4. Programme Secretary - Punya Bhakta Joshi
5. Treasurer - Avadhesh Prasad Singh

Members

6. Jyan Bahadur Pradhan
7. Shambhu Das Shrestha
8. Devendra Bahadur Bajracharya
9. Prafulla Man Singh

All Nepal Table Tennis Association

May 30, 1980

1. President - Kavikeshal Basnet
2. Vice-President - Poshan Raj Pandey
3. Vice-President - Devi Sharma
4. Vice-President - Dambar Bahadur Khadga
5. Vice-President - P.L. Subba
6. Secretary - Keshab Bhattarai
7. Treasurer - Pankaj Sharma
8. Joint Secretary - Bal Krishna Suwal

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Members

9. Ganga Shrestha

10. Navin Subedi

11. Kamal Pradhan

12. Dhruba Kumar Priya

13. Mahendra Man Shakya

Nepal Weightlifting Association

May 30, 1980

1. President - Keyur Shamsher J.B.R.

2. Vice-President - Indra Bikram Shah

3. Vice-President - Kamal Bahadur Pande

4. Vice-President - Shankar Dipak

5. Vice-President - Khadga Bahadur G.C.

6. Secretary - Ramesh Khanal

7. Treasurer - Mahantalal Singh

8. Joint Secretary - Krishna Bikram Shah

Members

9. Durganath Sharma

10. Raghuraj

11. Mohan Bahadur Rawal

12. Netra Bahadur Gurung

13. Dhruba Bikram Pande

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Nepal Bagchal & Chess Association

May 30, 1980

1. President - Damodar Shamsher
2. Vice-President - Ishwar Chandra Sharma
3. Vice-President - Krishna Kumar Rai
4. Vice-President - Radheshyam Kamaro
5. Vice-President - Giri Bahadur K.C.
6. Secretary - Shyam Sundar Sainju
7. Treasurer - Ananda Bahadur Shrestha
8. Joint Secretary - Bhishma Jwalananda Rajo Padhyaya

Members

9. Syam Sunder Adhikari
10. Abodh Kishor Prasad
11. Lalkazi Bajimaya
12. Manoj Yadav
13. Rohit Jang Rana

Nepal Shooting Association

May 30, 1980

1. President - Shridhar Shamsher
2. Vice-President - Subarna Bahadur Cchetri
3. Vice-President - Pratap Bahadur Shah
4. Vice-President - Gambhir Pradhan
5. Vice-President - Sharadendu Malla

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6. Secretary - Mohan Bikram Shah

7. Treasurer - Kumar Basnet

8. Joint Secretary - Madan Bikram Gyawali

<u>Members</u>

9. Manohar Bikram Shah

10. Muniruddin

11. Nara Narayan Singh

12. Bir Rana

13. Gajendra Lal Pradhan

<u>All Nepal Football Association (Akhil Nepal Football Sangh)</u>

<u>April 18, 1980</u>

1. President - Kamal Bahadur Thapa

2. Vice-President - Ravi Shamsher J.B.R.

3. Vice-President - Purushottam Prasad Shrestha

4. Secretary - Tikaram Shahi

5. Treasurer - Phatte Bahadur Nepali

6. Joint Secretary - Jnan Prasad Shrestha

<u>Members</u>

7. Lal Bahadur Gurung

8. Umesh Jang Rana

9. Narayan Man Rajbhandari

10. Ganga Prasad Shrestha

11. Surendra Bahadur Shrestha

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Volley Ball Association

National Sports Council appoints the following named office bearers on May 19, 1980:

1. President - Anup Shamsher Rana
2. Vice-President - Bishnu Baral
3. Vice-President - Keshar Bahadur Bista
4. General Secretary - Birbhadra Vikram Shah
5. Joint Secretary - Arun Bista
6. Treasurer - Shantadev Pathak

Members

7. Vishva Vikram Shah
8. Khem Gurung
9. Niranjan Thapa
10. Chandra Man Shrestha
11. Surya Kumar Subba

Boxing Association, Kailali

On November 19, 1979 (Mangsir 3, 2036) the Boxing Association, Kailali was constituted with the following named persons as various office bearers:

1. Chairman - Mohan Bahadur Shah
2. President - Arjun Kumar Shrestha
3. Vice-President - Dharma Bahadur Bam

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4. Secretary - Kamal Lama

5. Joint Secretary - Gopal Bahadur Hamal

6. Treasurer - Saroj Kumar Gambhir

Members

7. Siddhi Kumar Maharjan

8. Mohan Bahadur Shah

9. Chandra Bahadur Gurung

10. Mohan Bahadur Malla

11. Dipak Bahadur Bishta

12. Tirtha Prasad Shrestha

Nepal Badminton Association

February 6, 1980

1. President - Sushil Shamsher J.B.R.

2. Vice-President - Prabhu Shamsher J.B.R.

3. Vice-President - Pratap Bahadur Shaha

4. Secretary - Buddhi Shamsher J.B.R.

5. Joint Secretary - Mohan Bikram Shah

6. Treasurer - Akrur Narsingh Rana

Members

7. Birendra Bahadur Shaha

8. S.R. Sharma

9. Poshan Raj Joshi

10. Kishor Bahadur Singh

11. Shyam Thapa

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Nepal Amateur Athletic Association, Central Executive Committee

(Chandragadhi)

March 28, 1980

Members

1. Prasad Sangpang
2. Bhairab Prasad Rimal
3. Ram Bhakta Shrestha
4. Phateh Bahadur Nepali
5. Adhtyadhoj (?) Joshi
6. Dwarika Ram Bhakta Mathema
7. Laxman Shaha
8. Birbhadra Bikram Shaha
9. Kamal Bahadur Lama

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2. Nepal - Himalaya Expeditions in 1963*

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1. Cho Oyu (26,750 feet): The West German expedition led by Mr. Rudi Rott is successful when Fritz Stammberger and Phu Dorji Sherpa reached the summit on April 26.

2. West Ridge Peak (C. 24,000 feet): The W. German team led by Mr. Rudi Rott also a Peak on the West Ridge during their Cho Oyu expedition.

* Source: Himalayan Journal, Vol. XXV. 1964, OUP.

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3. Napche Himal (C. 20,300 feet): Mr. Rudi Rott was also successful in scaling the Napche Himal.

4. Gaurishankar (23,440 feet): 'A British expedition led by Mr. Don Williams reached within 200 to 300 feet of the summit'.

5. Talung (24,112 feet): The German expedition led by Dr. R. Hecktel was successful when F. Lindner and Tensing Nanda Sherpa reached the summit on May 19.

6. Gyachung Kang (25,910 feet): Sakaiyawa, Katom and Sherpa Pasang Putra III reached the summit on April 10. The Japanese team was led by Dr. Kohara.

7. Ganesh Himal, 23,607 feet, located south of Annapurna was climbed by a Japanese team led by Prof. H. Higuchi on October 13.

8. Glacier Dome, 23,805 feet, this Annapurna group Peak was climbed by a Japanese team on October 16. M. Nishimura and Dorji Sherpa had reached the summit while the team leader was Dr. S. Shimalo.

9. Pethantse, 22,080 feet, was climbed by a Japanese team led by H. Fukuda.

10.i Langtan Lirung, 23,750 feet, A Japanese team reached upto 19,000 feet on the South Ridge.

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10.ii Peter Taylor's expedition could reach about 22,000 feet on the West Ridge.

11. Dorji Lhakpu, 22,930 feet, Lord Shaftsburys team reached about 20,000 feet.

12. Tamserku, 21,730 feet, Sir Edmund Hillary's team climbed it on November 4.

13. Rathong, 21,900 feet, which is located on the Nepal-Sikkim border was climbed by the 25 member from Nepal side team led by Col. B.S. Jaswal of the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute Darjeeling.

14. Gosainthan, 26,291 feet, was climbed by a Chinese team on May 2.

3. 1965 Expeditions to Nepal - Himalayas*

1. Mount Everest

'The Third Indian Everest Expedition led by Lt. Comdr. M.S. Kohli were highly successful in getting no less than four assault teams on the summit. In all, nine climbers reached the top Nowang Gombu (his second ascent) and Capt. A.S. Cheema on May 20, Sonal Gyatso and Sonam Wangyal on May 22, C.P. Vohra and Ang Kami on May 24 and Captain H.S. Ahluwalia, H.C.S. Rawat and Phu Dorje on May 29.

* From HM. JRN. XIX. p. 173.

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2. Ngojumba Ri (25,720 feet)

Ngojumba Ri or Cho Oyu II climbed by a Japanese team led by Dr. M. Watanbe in April.

3. Annapurna I

The German team led by Mr. G. Hauser becomes unsuccessful.

4. Ganga Purna (24,375 feet)

It was climbed by the German team led by Mr. G. Hauser on May 6 & 8.

5. Glacier Dome (23,866 feet)

Mr. G. Hauser's team climb this peak.

6. Tent Peak

Mr. G. Hauser's team climbs this peak.

7. Lhotse Shar (27,504 feet)

A Japanese expedition attempts to climb this peak.

8. Dhaulagiri II (25,429 feet)

A Japanese expedition attempts this peak.

9. Dhaulagiri IV (25,064 feet)

It is attempted by the British Royal Air Force expedition led by Lt. Col. J.O.M. Roberts.

10. Khumbu Survey

Mr. G. Lenser leads a scientific expedition to the Khumbu region.

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4. Notes

Coloured scenes of the Himalayas

"For the first five minutes of the miracle that took place before our eyes, the Eternal Snows remained white. The sun itself, no longer visible, was somewhere behind a wall of cliff to the left, but the sky shone green, blue and gold above the house, and deepened into a blood-red cloudy ocan over the far-off mountain range. Then the snow began to change - at first from white to pale glistening pink, and are assumed this too would darken to a deep red. Instead they turned to indigo, and the clouds were indigo with black. This dark shroud hung over the snow peaks for only a few minutes, until the blue-black colours faded and the snows again were pink.

It was not the end. The peaks turned grey, all the shades of grey, before they turned to red in a last fling from the hidden sun. And then, laste stage of all, the mountains were blackened and the blackness travelled slowly across the hills, until no more light was in the sky."
Wayne Mineau, Fever Peaks, London, 1962, pp. 189-190.

Himalaya system: Classification

"Longitudinally, the system is classified into three parallel zones differing from one another in well - marked orographical, hydrographical as well as vegetational features:

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1. The Great Himalaya - composing the innermost line of high ranges of perpetual snow; their average height is 20,000 feet, carrying the peaks Everest (29,028), Kangchenjunga (28,145), Nanga Parbat (26,620), Nanda Devi (25,645), Namcha Barwa (25,445) etc.

2. The Middle Himalaya - a series of ranges closely related to or bifurcating from the former - of mean elevation of 12,000 - 15,000 feet their average width is about 50 miles.

3. The Outer Himalaya or the Siwalik ranges, which intervene between the middle Himalayas and the plains of the Indus - Ganges; they are of varying width from five to 30 miles and from a system of foot-hills of average height 3,000 - 4,000 feet." - D.N. Wadia, H.M. JRN. 25, 25.

Mighty range of Himalayas

"This mighty range - 1,600 miles long and 150 - 250 miles wide, with a mean elevation of the central axial range of 20,000 feet forms by for the largest feature in the geography of Asia, if not the world. From the Pamir to the borders of China, Tibet and Burma, the Himalayas extend as an unbroken wall of snow-clad ranges, pierced by passes only a few of which are less than 17,000 feet in height.

For geographical purposes, the long alignment of the Himalayan system has been divided into:

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1. The Punjab Himalayas from the Indus to the Sutlej, 350 miles long;
2. The Kumaon Himalayas from the Sutlej to the Kali, 200 miles;
3. The Nepal Himalayas from the Kali to the Tista, 500 miles;
4. The Assam Himalayas from the Jista to the Brahmaputra, 450 miles long." - D.N. Wadia, HM. JRN. 26. 25-26.

Himalaya geography

"The Himalaya proper is limited only to the mighty bulging arc of a snowy range between Nanga Parvat in Kashmir and Namcha Barwa, north of Assam". - S.C. Bose, p. 6.

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"In our United States, raising money for a mountaineering venture is only slightly less difficult than, say, soliciting funds for the erection of a statue of Karl Marx on the White House Lawn". - James Ramsey Ullman, The Himalayan Journal, Vol. XXV. 1964, OUP. 1965.

Heights of Himalayan Peaks, revised

"The main corrections have been applied to the following peaks:

	HM Peaks	Prev. height/feet	Revised height
1.	Everest	29,002	29,028
2.	Kangchenjunga I	28,146	28,208
3.	Lhotse I	27,890	27,923
4.	Makalu I	27,790	27,824
5.	Manaslu I	26,658	26,760
6.	Nuptse	25,700	25,726

The following heights remain as official:

	Name of Peak	Height in feet
1.	K_2	28,250
2.	Kangchenjunga I	28,208
3.	Lhotse I	27,923
4.	Makalu I	27,824

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	Name of Peak	Height in feet
5.	Kangchenjunga II	27,803
6.	Dhaulagiri	26,810
7.	Manaslu I	26,760
8.	Cho-Oyu	26,750
9.	Annapurna I	26,504
10.	Gosainthan	26,291
11.	Annapurna II	26,041
12.	Himalchuli	25,801
13.	Nuptse	25,726
14.	Janu	25,294
15.	Kabru	24,002
16.	Gauri Shankar	23,440". - (JH. 26, 154).

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Adit - "Nepalma Aulo Pheri Dekha Paryo", Malaria reappears in Nepal, Swatantra Vishwa, Vol. 13, No. 2, pp. 30-35, Photos - A.L.M.

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२१. भट्टराई, राधेश्याम

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२२.	भट्टराई, राधेश्याम	" अनुसन्धान - भ्रमण: जनकपुर देखि दोलखासम्मको " " धर्म-दर्शन " वर्ष १ अङ्क २, २०३१ साउन, भदो, असोज पृ. गुठी संस्थान (राष्ट्रिय अभिलेखालयद्वारा २०२८ साल माघमा जनकपुर अंचलको पुरातात्विक अन्वेषणार्थ पठाइएको " अनुसन्धान भ्रमण तथा सर्वेक्षण टोलीको सदस्यको रूपमा लेखकले गरेको यात्राको संस्मरणात्मक विवरण र यसै टोलीले दोलखामा फेला पारेको नेपाली भाषाको सर्वप्राचीन पुस्तक " खण्ड खाद्य " को नेपाली टीका र " जातक कर्म पद्धति " को नेपाली टीकाको संक्षिप्त उद्धरण "
२३.	माली, इन्द्र	" <u>दोलखा भाषिका व छुं</u> " चीमा: प्रकाशन, प्रथम संस्करण ने.सं. १०९६, पृष्ठ संख्या ४२ (दोलखाली नेवारी भाषिकाको तुलनात्मक अध्ययन)
२४.	माली, इन्द्र	" <u>दोलखा भाषिकाय छ्सुलु</u> " " ज " त्या: ६, द १६ नेपाल भाषा साहित्य पाला चि-चन्द्र क्याम्पस, ने.सं.१०९६ यंया पुन्ही, पृ.१५३ - १५५

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२५.	मास्कै, मल्ला	"दोलखाको छोटकरी परिचय" "आंखा" वर्ष २ अङ्क २, २०२७ पृ. कालिन्चोक युवा क्लव, दोलखा पृ. ७६-८२
२६.	सूचना विभाग (प्रकाशक)	"दोलखा" "मेची देखि महाकाली" भाग २, प्रथम संस्करण २०३१ पृ. ७३-१३८ (दोलखा जिल्लाको प्राकृतिक स्वरूप र संपदा, प्रमुख स्थानहरू, जनसंख्या र जनजीवन आर्थिक व्यवस्था, यातायात र संचार शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य खानेपानी, प्रशासन र पंचायत उपशीर्षक अन्तर्गत विस्तृत विवरण)

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Nepal Documents

One

The following social document is undated and the applicant is not recorded but it can be tentatively dated circa 1918 - 20 A.D. and relates to one of the high class families having Rs. 96,000/- in foreign bank. This however appears to be a copy of the original appeal made to the then Prime Minister of Nepal.

श्री:

विन्तिपत्रम्

उपान्त महाराज करूणानिधान दयासागर धर्मवितार प्रभु मदेस् वितावाट साल १ को आंदानि कं रू ११०००।१२००० हजार आउथ्यो । हाल मदेसको आंदानि ३।४ हजार्देषि आउदैन धर्मा मालिक् विदाप् विरामि भयाको सर्कारमा जाहेरै छ वडागुरूज्यु तर्कराज पंडितज्यु हुकुंवाट गार्जैन भै रह्याका ८० साल देषिन् हो निज गुरूज्युवाट हाम्रो प्रामेश्वरि व्यंकको नोट ९६००० हजार्को जिंवा लिई भर्पाई गरि दियाको छदैछ हाल् प्रामेश्वरि व्यंकको मोल् चढिचढाउ भै २००० मात्र घटि वेचुं भने ता पनि ९४००० हजारमा वेचन सकिन्छ एहि वषत्मा प्रामेश्वरि व्यंकको रूपैयांले नेपाल भित्रिका जगा षारिद गरि सोहि जगाका आयस्तावाट सर्कारवाट वक्स्याको छत् घामि सर्कारको जय मनाई ईश्वरको भजन् गरि रहनु परेको छ हामिलाई भत्ता जागिर केहि छैन सो वेहोरा सर्कारमा जाहेर छ सो प्रामेश्वरि व्यंक हाम्रा नाउमा दाषिल गरिवक्सनु होस् भन्दा केले हुन्छ भन्ने केले जगा षोज भन्ने यसरी आलटाल गर्दा सर्कारमा जाहेर्गर्न आयाका छौं ।

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प्रभु हामि स्त्रि जाति अदना मालिक् विद्गुप्त वेरामि साल मर्मा ११०००।
१२००० हजार षर्च गर्नुपर्छ सो घर्षर्च हामिले कसरि चलाउने हामि स्त्रि जाति केहि
जान्दैनौं व्यंक नोट् केहि थाहा पाउदैनौं सो रूपैयां भोगेन्द्रराजसग लिई नेपालभित्रिको
जगा षरिद गर्न पाये गुजारा गरि वस्ता हुं कदाचित् देसमा लडायिंहरू परेका
वषत्मा प्रामेश्वरिको भाउ घट्ने संभव् छ भन्ने हौडा पनि सुन्छौं व्यंकको व्याजस्म
हो सएकडा कं रू - ३ का दर्ले व्याज षाई रहु भनि गुरूज्युवाट भन्नु होला हामि
मान्दैनौं सस्तो भयाका वषत्मा हाप् मोल स्मेत् संभव् छ सोहि.वषत्मा सस्तो
मोलमा षरिद गरि तिम्रो प्रामेश्वरि नोट्को भर्ना लाउ भनि मन्लान् एहिकारणले
हामि व्याज मात्र लिने काम गर्दैनौं हाम्रो धेरै नौसानि पर्छ एहि वषत्मा पाये सो
रूपैयावाट सक्डा ४। ५ का दर्ले जगा षरिद गरि सोहि आयस्तावाट गुजरा गर्दा हुं

प्रभु हामि स्त्रि जाति अदना मालिक्को त्यो अवस्था छोरो वर्ष १२ मात्र
लागेको छ हाम्रो वन्दोवस्त सर्कारवाट नै गरिवक्स्या मात्र हुन्छ हाम्रो केहि वाहा
चल्दैन महाराज शरण् पिछा जो हुकुम् --

Two

This is a social document dated A.D. 1877. Here it is mentioned that one Buddhist Bhikshu had taken a loan of Rs. 1501 and mortgaged a piece of land.

१. श्रेयोऽस्तु ।। सम्वत् ९९७ नष्ट ज्येष्ट वदि ३ न्हागलत्वाल न्हाकंवहिल
यीता यन्ता गृ -

२. ह वृह्मुवर्यं श्री भिच्छु व्यषाभूनिजुस हस्तोद्धारयकटंकोपरैकपंचदस सए शतटंका ७० का

३. अधलि मोहोल टंका १५०१ जिमड०।श्रओच्छ मोहोल ।। तस्य भोगवन्धकोदेस
उदोवूलान

४. वू रोवन सित्या २ ।। मूय समाज घूं वू कर्ष च्छिज्या १ ।। थुवतेनिचातलवूया
जम्मानं रोव पि ४ जु

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५. क्व वूया यथा चतुराघातेन परिव्यस्थिटं भाखा थ्वते अघलि मोहोल टंकाया वर्ष प्तिकल

६. मूल्याणन थ्वते ति थान वूया जम्मानं च्यपिकजुक्व वूधनीस्न भोग्न भुक्तलंपंपशेदू जु -

७. लो स्वैयिच्छादि फापदू फापस अघलि मोहोल टंका प्रत्यय थ्वहिनीथानवूं तुन्हा -

८. पामेले भोग्न ओडा आ चोडगु थ्वहि वूं तुलिफावाओ कायसयात ओ वहिल्याषयागुया सा -

९. उ व्याज स्मेटंयागुया दांम वूजरासतयसंयातक्यागु मोहतकारिश्लेओड० वषातका दांम स्मे -

१०. टंयागुया तर तमसुक वहि टीप हाक्व सफू स्मेटंयागुया थ्वमिति थयागुया ल्याषचाषद -

११. कं मितलपाओ भोग्जुडा घनीह तषादेवननियेता दुन्दू यौतागृह साक्यवंस श्री हर्षमानजु -

१२. स ।। तस्य साद्दिार यासया पूत्र व्रह्मंचर्य श्री भिच्छू कूवेरमूनीजुश्रत ।। पूनभांखा थ्व हि उ -

१३. दोल कूलानकूयागुषूनाओतयागुहेड० थूगु भोगपत्र पूच्छि १ ओ षूनाओतयागु उदान प -

१४. त्र पूच्छि १ जम्मा पत्र पूनसि २ जुक्व थ्वह्म घनीयात इतक्यि घून जुलो ।। पूनस्पाज घूं वू -

१५. यागु मषु रागु थ्वहि वूं उदीक्गुया उदाल पत्र पूच्छि १ स्मेटं थ्वह्म घनीया टं दूत वि -

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१६. स्यंतपा दू जुलो ।। पून थमात हिति फुसयाह्म श्री नैन घंजुयाके भोगनचोडंगु स्माज घूं

१७. वूया गुहेडं थूगु भोगपत्र मदूया निमितिन थ्वह्म घनीयातपितमवियानि जुलो ।। पत्र व्य -

१८. हे चोया मदू जुलो शुभं ।।

Three

The following is a reading of a modern period stone inscription dated A.D. 1950 situated at Nyanani, in a courtyard at the backside of Hiranyavarna Mahavihar, Patan. The inscription is attached to the eastern wall of the temple of Goddess Sankata.

१. २ ॐ नमः श्री वज्रसत्वाय ।।
आदौ त्रिरत्नं मुनि शाक्यसिंहं श्री वज्रसत्वात्मक पन्चबुद्धं

२. श्री वुद्धयोगाम्बरचक्रनाथं श्री गुह्यदेवान् सगणान् नमोऽहं ।। ।।
श्री मन्महापुण्यतमे

३. सुभूमौ श्री नेम्पाले ललितापुराख्ये ।। तत्पट्टने भास्करदेववर्मासन्निर्मितं
स्वर्गपुरी -

४. व शोभं ।। हैरण्यवर्णाभिध सुप्रकाशं विहारमासीत्सुगतालयन्च ।। तस्मिन्
विहारे सु -

५. विराजमानं श्री शाक्यराजं सततं नमेऽहं ।। गुह्यतलाख्ये विजहार वुद्धं
श्रीस्वेष्टदेवान्

६. कुलिशेश्वराद्यान् ।। विंशस्थवीरादिकमालयं तन्जीर्णाभिध भग्नश्च समुद्धरार्थं ।।
नेपा -

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७. लसम्वत् नमसप्तव्योमचन्द्रेतिमासे सितमाधवेति ।। सन्मील्य संघादिकसर्वगोत्रं

८. जीर्णग्रिन शीर्णभूसमुद्धरन्ति ।। ।। अथ नेपालभाषा ।। आदौ न्हापा
श्री वुद्ध धर्मसंघ

९. त्रिरत्न श्री शाक्यमुनिमहावुद्ध श्री सद्गुरू वज्रसत्वया आत्मास्वरूपजुया विज्या
कंपि

१०. श्री पन्चवुद्ध श्री वुद्धयोगाम्वर गुह्यचक्रया नाघ देवदेविगणपिं सकास्यातं
नमस्कार

११. महाउत्तमजुया च्वंगु नेपालपुण्य भूमी ललितापुर (स ?) हरे भास्करदेवयाह्मजु-

१२. नं दयेका x x x x स्वर्गवतुल्यजुया च्वंगु श्री हिरण्यवर्णमहाविहारे विसवजुय

१३. विज्याह्म श्री शाक्यराजमहावुद्धयात नमस्कार ।। ।। थ्व हे विहारस्था
ह्लानिं

१४. दिगि गुह्यतलेस विराजजुया विज्याह्म श्री कुलिशेश्वरप्रमुस विंशुस्थवीर

१५. विज्याह्मगु दिगि जीर्णोद्धारयायत श्री..... यामराजरतिसा विक्रीयमा-
नागु अ

१६. स्ता दामतका ११००० भिंग्व मोह्लयाकं गुह्यतले दिगि देवस्मेत जीर्णोद्धा -

१७. रयाना जुल । थ्व x जिम चागु श्री या सर्व संघादिप्रमुखं सकलमहानुभाव
श्रद्धा

१८. वान दाताजनपिंके चण्डा उठेयानातल ।। ।। श्री नेपालसम्वत् १०७० वैशा-

१९. खशुक्लया तृतिया महापर्वदिवस् श्री ५ महाराजाधिराज त्रिभुवनवीर वि -

२०. क्रमसाहदेवया पर्यायेसवतातलं श्री चक्रेश्वरप्रमुख देशस्थवीर गुह्य -

२१. तलेया श्री चक्रेश्वरप्रमुखं विशतिस्थवीर थ्वते प्रमुख सर्वसंघ दक्व वि -

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२२. श्वदेव ब्राह्मण थकुरि जुजु दैवज्ञ जोसि धंगुस्मेत श्री २ या चक्रपरिवारदक

२३. सकलसमूहजुयाव थ्व गुह्यतले दिसि देवालय देव स्मेत जीर्नोद्धारयाना जुल

२४. ।। दिगिया चक्रेश्वरडाखाचुकया श्री कुलवाहादुर वेताजु अक्विाहाया वज्रवाद्दादु -

२५. उपांध्या चुक्वाहाया वज्रराज ।। थ्वते प्रमुखनं थनि थातयागुरूभराड थ

२६. न थसिया चिन्तायाक चोकय थ्व जीर्णोद्धार क्रियायाना जुल ।।शुभ ।।

Four

The following document dated A.D. 1874 relates to a person Manavira of the Silpakara (artisan) casts who had donoted a land to one Virman of Bholacche Tol, Bhadgaon.

श्री १

१. सम्वत् ६६४ मार्ग सिर वदि ११ रोज २ याछे टोल्या मानवीर सिल्पकारनं स्वहस्तेन जिम्हिगु

२. -याडाकायागु सुनावृर्ता ल्वुनुवावु कर्ष २ सताविया भोलाछे टोल्या सुवा वीरमाननं स्व -

३. हस्तेनं जिम्हिगु सुनावृर्ता ल्वुनसतिको वु कर्ष २ सताकाया मानवीरयागु सताकाया विर -

४. मानयागु सतावियि धुरो सता मत्र्या नकल ह वूमदटोहिने वुरे दबकं सतापत्र चोय धुनो थ्वतेया

५. दृष्टसाक्षि थम दाजु ईन्द्रवीर सिल्पकार दृष्टसाक्षि थव किजा राजवीर सिल्पकार दृष्टसा -

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६. साछि याक्षेटोलया देवनारां वासि लिषिति दैवज्ञ वानीनाथ ।। शुभम् -

Five

Two documents of the Rana Period

The following two documents one dated A.D. 1932. The first document was issued from Major General Ram Shansha Rana (son of Bhim Shansha, PM) notifying respective forest guards that one Keshar Jang Thapa be allowed to hunt in the restricted forests located around the British Legation, Pashupati, Dahachok and Surya Vinayak and other unrestricted forest areas.

The second document relates to Major General Satya Shamsher Rana (son of Maj. Gen. Ram Shansha)'s marriage. This is addressed to the off officials of the Department of General Management to lend on hire 200 earthern pots to be used to feed squash to the military procession.

No. 1

श्री सुप्रदिप्र मान्येवर मे जनरल राम सम्सेर जंङ्गवाहादुर राणावाट ---------
आठे ठाउं ठाउका चौकी पुलीस वनपालेके पुर्जी उप्रांत केसरजङ्ग थापालाई लङ्गनको
चौतफी र पसुपतीनाथको वन र अरू वद भयाको वनमा दह्चोक सुर्यविनायेक र
अरू वंद नभयाका वनमा रोकतोक नगरि सिकार षेलन दिनु इती संम्वत् १९८९ साल
जेष्ट गते रोज सुभम् ।

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No. 2

श्री मे जनरल रामसम्सेर जङ्गवाहादुर राणावाट..... घरकाज् गोश्वारा अडाका हाकीम् कारीन्दाके पुर्जी उप्रान्त हाम्रा छोरा नानि श्री मे.जनरल सत्य सम्सेर जङ्गवाहादुर राणाको विवाह यहि वैशाष मैन्हामा हुने भयाको हुनाले सो वीवाहमा सामेल भयाको पल्टनीया प्रोसेसन्का जवान्लाई सर्वद् षुवाउने कामलाई माटाको गाग्रो गोटा २०० दुई सये सो काम्मा षटियाका अफीसर हस्ते वालगिरि दि काम् सकेपछि फीर्ता वुझी लीने काम गर ईति सम्वत् १९८९ साल गते शुभम् ------------------------------

Sixx

This appears as a petition to the Bhadgaon court made by one Jitnath Kusle who was saving in a temple of Thimi enjoying a priece of land for his services. Date A.D. 1946.

आगे यसै सरहदका जन्म भै भक्पुर इलाका वोडे वह्मननी भांगुटोल वस्ने अं.वर्ष ६० को हीरालाल खैव (खंव ?) श्रेष्टले अन्याये गरेका र मेरा भयेका कुरा स्मेत तपसीलमा लेखी यो नालेस गर्न आयेको छुं देहायेका साछी प्रमाण वुझी तपसीलमै लेषिया वमोजिं गरी पाउने छुं यो वेहोरा नठहरे अैले हुने सजाय सहुला वुझाउंला

तपसिल

निजले मलाई अन्याय गरेका कुरा के भने भक्पुर इलाका ठीमी गाउंमा विराजमान भयेको श्री सीधिकालिको स्थानमा गुनरातरि श्री भैरवनाथका स्थानमा कोकिल वाजा वजाउने खांगीस्मेतको वारेमा श्री ५ महाराज प्रभूवाट गरी वकसेका १८६४ सालका लालमोहरमा लेखीयेको खांगि पाउने जोज्यूवाने घीर्ज १ सीवनन्द १ स्मेत

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जना २ ले झाडुवडारू गर्नै १ भमरा वाजा वजाउने १ ज्मा २ खांगी तुइसिंलाई र वाकी २ खांगी आफ्नै नाती लतमानलाई दी गर्नु पर्नै का गरी आयेका विचमै नीज लतमान लेलेतर्फ जान सो खांगीमा भाई मेरा वावु रूद्रनाथलाई लिखेट गरी दियकै सर्कारी कां गरेको छदै सो भर्ना दर्स नगरी खाये भंने गोरखमान कुस्लेको उजुर परेको मुद्दा तसको काट् हुदा गरी आयेकै सदर वहाल राखी भारदारी लगायेत् फैसला भयेको गुंपाटी विचविचमै खेताला उपरै परेका उजुरीमा स्मेत दावी कायें नभयेको र सोही खांगीहरू मध्ये मै वाली वक्स पाउने फुफुले सर्कार प्रभुका पाउंमा चढाउदा वक्सेको हुकुं प्रमांगी वमोजिं वुझी जाहेर मै खड्गनीसाना लगायेत सडर मै वाली खाई आयेका छदाछदै सो मीसीलहरू गायेव गरेको कुरा मेरा दाज्यू उपर उजुरी दियेका राये लेषी परीवंड भरहेको जाहेर प्रकास हुन आउंदासाथ मेरा गुव्रेको तारेख ठामने हडप्याड गयेका गराई दीसमीस गरे पनी अघी ८३।८८ सालको गुठी वंडोवस्तका फैसला मध्ये भाराडारी लगायेट् सडर भयेको फैसलाले मेरा वावुको हक भयेकोमा पछी वावुलाई कुट्पीट् मुद्दा परी भर्ना दर्सन गर्नु पर्नै ठहरेका जतीमा दर्स गरायेका देखादेख लेखीयेका खांगीमै तेस्तो हकदावा नपुगनेले जिकीर लेखे मुतावीक् गरेको प्रमानै दी नालेस दियेका मुद्दामा वुझ्नु पर्नै प्रमां परीवंद वुझी इन्साफ हुंदा तेस्तो गरेकै डहरेको फैसला वमोजिं गरी राखेका मै तेस्मा अपीलि गरे सजाये भागी हुने भयेका देखी तेसै वसेको र येसतर्फ हक हुने मैले कां गरी वलाई पकायेको ९६ साल देषी २००० साल सम्मका वालीमध्ये अंन्याईले तिर्नु पर्नै वाली नतिरी वाकी राखे तर्फ मैलेनै दीयेका वादी उपर जिकीर लेखिये मुतावीक् हक नपुग्ने भयेको ग्यानकुमारलाई वुझायेको भनी प्रतेवादीको राये तर्फ नीजै झीकी वुझेका वषाट् २००१ साल सम्मको वाली वुझायेको हुं भनी गरेका वयां मध्ये २००० साल सम्मका वाली लियेको वीगो नीज ग्यानकुमारसंग अैका म्याद भीत्र दर्षाष्ट दी लिनु भंने ठहराई गरेका फैसला उपर पनी अंन्याई र नीज घाती वेहोरा खाउने ग्यानकुमार स्मेतले अपीलि दिन नसकेकोमा फैसलावाट पाउने विगो सपुर्थ खाउने ग्यानकुमार स्मेतले अपीलि दिन नसकेकोमा फैसलावाट पाउने विगो सपुर्थ

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जिकीर लेखे वमोजिं कां चलाई पकायेको २००२ सालको वालिलाई तेसो गर्नु पर्ने केही नभै जास गरीकन हक दयादार ठहरी भाराडारी हुकुं लगायेट् खड्गनिसाना वाटै सडर भयेका खांगीदार पक्षीको मीति मीतिका फैसला लगायेट्वाट स्मेत् मैलेने पाई कां गरी चलाई पकायेको सो खांगिका वाली मध्ये अंन्याङ्के परेको प्रतेवादीमै लेषीयेका दर्लै चाहीने वाली दिन तिर्न नआयेकोवारे वरावर ताकीती गर्न जादा पठाउदा समेत अलेसम्म नल्याई वसेको देषीनाले चीत्त नवुझी यो नालेस गर्न आयेको हु प्रमाण परीवंदहरू झीकी वुझी अैं वमोजिंका हक इन्साफ भै सो वाकी राखेमध्येको २००२ सालको वाली धां मुरी ८।१० गहुं १।२ नगदी रू.४। स्मेत दिये जिन्सीको जिन्सि नगदीको नगदीने र नदिये वजारमा चलेको मोरू १। को धां पाठी २ गहुं १।४ ले धांको रू.८५। गहुंको १४।६७ र नगदीमै रू.४। स्मेत ज्मा मोहरू १०३।६७ नीजवाट मलाई दिलाई तेस्तो गरेमा अंन्याईको कसुर अनुसार सजाये दीलाई लेषीया वमोजिं गरी वाकी राखडे रहेका हुनाले स्मेत अंका रायेमा अंके रीत पुऱ्याई हक इन्साफ भै जगै पजनी गर्न यसै सरद्को जनम भै भक्तपुर इलाका सांगापुखु वस्ने वर्ष २३ को जिद्नाथ कुस्लेले फीराद्पत्र लेखी भक्तपुर अडालट्मा चढायूं इति सम्वत् २००३ साल गते रोज शुभम् ।

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पाउने हुं ---

यस कुराको प्रमाण ---

१ दफाको ---

(१) वादी म.प्र. ग्यांकुमार भयेको खांगी ठामी पाउं भन्ने मुद्दामा येही भक्तपुर अडालटवाट गरेका २००० साल माघ १३ गतेका फैसला सहीट्का मीसिल अत मीसील फाट्मा छ

(२) वादी म.प्र. अंन्याई स्मेत भयेको जगा वाली मुद्दामा ऐं वाट २००२ साल माघ ८ गते ऐं ऐं

(३) मेरो फुफु रूद्रमायाले सोही खांगी मध्येकै वाली वक्स पायेका वेहोरा खोली चढाएको वींतिपत्रमै वक्सेको हुकुं प्रमांगी वमोजिं सबै वुझी जाहेर मै मालवाट असुल गरेकै वाली धां मुरी ७८।७।२।२ गहुं २।१४। ४।७नगदी ६।६६ दीनु भंने ६५ साल पौष ७ गते भक्तपुर मालका नाउंमा भयेको खड्गनीसाना मजकुर मालमा छ

साक्षी

देखी जाने

१. दफाको

भक्तपुर इलाका ठीमी चपाचोटोल दुत्यानती वस्ने अं. वर्ष २७ को

हर्षवहादुर पुतुवार ------------------------------------ १

ऐं ई. नगदेस वाहानती वस्ने ऐं ४९ को क्समान वाडे ------------ १

सुनी जांने

१ दफाको ---

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CULTURAL SURVEY

Brief Cultural Survey of Dhulikhel and Banepa

In 1978 myself and Mr. Vinod Kumar Devkota M.A.LL.B. had made a brief archaeological survey of Dhulikhel and Banepa, immediate east of the Kathmandu valley. The following is a brief summary of the same.

Dhulikhel

In Dhulikhel we could not work much except collecting the following two modern inscriptions inscribed on two bronze bells dedicated to the temple of Bhagavati located at Chocche Tol, Dhulikhel.

Inscription of A.D. 1931

श्री सम्वत् १९८७ साल साके १८५२: नेपाल १०५१ आषाढ सुदी ५ रोजमा
श्री भगवती प्रीति गरी धुलीषेल इटोल वस्न इन्द्रणारा वीरू वहादुर विष्णु
वहादुर जगत वहादुर षोजु श्रेष्ठले चढायाको घंटा ।

Inscription of A.D. 1820

ॐ नम श्री गणेसाये नम । श्री सम्वत् ६४० विक्रजित सम्वत १८२७ (१८७७ ?)
मिति वैसाष शुक्ल्या पंचमी मृगसिला नक्षत्रे सोमवार थ्व षुन्हु श्रीमत श्री श्री श्री

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भगवतीदेवीस्क घोषोल देस दथु तोलया जशधली घोरिसोतोलसा जसलायेद्वा-या शुकुलया सकलमरिवार समुवयेन थ्व घंन्ट दून्ता जुलो शुभमस्तु ।।   ।। श्री यरदेस गावाहा त्वाल नकवाहालया थकमिनायक श्री प्रज्ञावृधिजुन थ्व घयाक नेपालि जुलो

Banepa

Dacchu Tol, Banepa: Here are seen two Malla period Narayan temples in Pagoda style. They present beautiful examples of wood carving. Near these temples towards south lies a small stone temple appearing to be dated Late Licchavi period (Ca. 9-10 Century). Some broken pieces of Late Licchavi and medieval period stone sculptures are also seen here scattered.

Towards north of the said Narayan temple stands a type of Chaitya with plastered dome of unusual type made recently but at the staircase stand two monolithic life-size images of deer highly polished but unfortunately their heads mutilated. Towards north of this one seen two square stone blocks containing head of a deity and decorative motifs. These two pieces are probably the parts of a stone temple which might have been built during the middle Licchavi period.

Here in this locality is seen a life-size stone image of Buddha seated on snake, dated probably 9th or 10th century A.D. The image is

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remarkably good in appearance but the snake is broken and recently reconstructed adding cement.

Towards north-east quarter of Dacchu Tol near a Hiti (stone water spout) a large stone image of Goddess Saraswati is seen enshrined in a dilapidated temple. It seems to be a work of the Malla period (15-16th century) containing double halo in the stelae. Near this temple lies half buried a large stone image of a goddess and a modern made stone Shivalinga.

The said temple of Saraswati also contains in a niche a small stone image of a goddess seated on a throne richly carved with decorative designs.

Towards south of the said site a late period stone temple of small size is seen near a Hiti which contains a late Licchavi image of Garuda, fragmentary image of a goddess wearing a sari decorated with exquisite decorative designs, dated probably Early Medieval period and a fragmentary piece of a Licchavi period stone temple having two human figures.

A small pagoda temple at Dacchu Tol enshrines an excellent image of Lord Ganesh called 'Mana Vinayaka' in the inscription inscribed in the pedestal. This temple also enshrines a large stone stelae depicting standing figures of Lord Vishnu, Goddess Laxmi and Garuda and exquisitely carved halo. This image is probably of 15th century A.D. This temple

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also enshrines a 16th century composite image of Laxmi-Narayana, eight-handed. Around the central figure are depicted 12 small images of Lord Vishnu, all haloed.

A small brick temple standing near the above stated Ganesha temple (i.e. Mana Vinayaka) retains two images of women whose upper portions are gone. The sari made on these are exquisitely decorated.

A rare type plastered Buddhist Chaitya stands northward of this Dacchu Tol across the main road which is crowned with lotus petalled shikhara. The shikhara is added with a niche in each side made of baked mud depicting torana and good images.

Towards north outside the city a Hiti (stone water spout) is situated which appears like a small museum having numerous stone images of different ages.

i. An image of Ganesha with an inscription dated A.D. 1459 (Nepal Era 579).

ii. Two small monolithic Chaityas.

iii. Two fragments of a stone temple dating probably the Licchavi period.

iv. An image of Lord Vishnu dating Late Malla period.

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A late Licchavi period broken image is seen at the ground north of the Hiti. A Buddha image canopied by 7 hooded snake is also seen here. Another remarkable image of Buddha of recent made is seen here depicting the image of Garuda (?) in the pedestal.

In the northern outskirt of Dacchu Tol lies an Early Malla period image of Ganesha enshrined in a unique type brick temple standing in an open ground. The crown of the god is exquisitely decorated with vivid designs.

A large Ganesha image is attached to a Pati in the Western side of Dacchu Tol near the road the stelae of which hearing four layers of exquisitely decorated halos. The god is four handed. The same Pati (Public inn) contains a fragmentary female image, head gone, but the drapery and ornaments beautifully carved. It is probably a product of the Licchavi period as late as 9th century A.D.

There is a temple of 'Kampa Ganesha' at Wangkhel, Dacchu Tol. Inside the temple is seen an image of a female goddess, broken, and attached to the wall. The image bears lotus pointing that she is either Laxmi or Tara and probably dated 10th or 11th century A.D.

At Ko-baha Tol within Svadha Tol stands a temple of Ganesh which presents ordinary examples of wood-carving.

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At Tin-Dhara in Svadha Tol a dilapidated pagoda temple presents good examples of wood carving. An Early Malla period Vishnu image with Laxmi and Garuda depicted in either sides is seen which is double haloed. Another old and big sculpture of Garuda is deposited in this temple.

At Bholakha Tol near Tindhara stands a temple of Buddhist God Padmapani Lokeshvara. Frontal portion of this temple is covered with coloured Chinese tiles and an inscription inscribed in the door records the name of the donor and the date thus:

श्री ३.पद्मपाणिलोकेश्वरयात तायलतया जुल श्री सं.१०६८
(A.D. 1948) साल माघ शुदि ११ शनीवारया दिन
भोदेया घनजोति वुद्धाचार्यन प्रितियाना शुभ्म्

Below the plinth of this temple stand two some what large images of Buddha recent made and unbalanced. Two modern Buddhist stone Chaityas (Chin Baha in Newari) also stand near by.

Towards south of this Avalokiteshvara temple is attached a public inn which is attached with a Malla period composite figure of Ardha-Narishvara Shiva.

At Bholankha Tol we see a small dilapidated temple which enshrines a highly polished Shivalinga (phallic emblem) which is locally honoured

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as Dhaneshvara Shiva. Local people believe that a king had made this temple in commemoration of the famous temple of Dhaneshvara located about 2 miles south of this city of Banepa. A beautiful medieval sculpture depicting an attendant of the god lies outside this temple. Another fragmentary sculpture of Ganesha, probably dating back to medieval period also lies near by.

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1. Demarcating the fields and scope of a subject
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U. S. American contributions to oriental studies with special reference to Nepal.

The journal of Nepal-Antiquary is most ambitious to cover a wide range of subjects besides its main subject relating to Nepal. This journal has already contributed 4 (four) special issues each relating to Nepal Society, Nepal Geography, Nepal-Tibet-China relations and a social study on Newars besides numerous other interesting topics.

This topic needs adequate time and resources, cooperation and patronization from concerned institutions which we hope to get in due time. Academicians and authorities are humbly requested to respond to our sincere call for help and send appropriate informations to us at the stated address.

A D D R E S S

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विद्यापीठ पुस्तकालयः
त्या–नतिथि

NEPAL & NEHRU

His majesty king Tribhuvan established democratic tradition in Nepal in 1950. That was an almost complete transformation of Nepal. Internally king Tribhuvan was supported by many revolutionaries. But history speaks that internationally Mr. Jawahar Lal Nehru, the first PM of indedendent India, was probably the first person who helped HM Tribhuvan to establish democracy in Nepal and helped much to dispel any misunderstandings existing around the then Nepal. In this background the following speech delivered by Mr. Nehru in Nepal on June 11, 1959 is interesting to the students of History.

गोचर हवाई अड्डे पर

(११ जून, १९५९)

प्रधान मन्त्रीजी और साथियो !

नौ बर्ष हुए, मैं इस सुन्दर देश में आया था। उस समय मैं यहां तव आया था, जव कि थोड़े पहले यहां एक परिवर्तन हुआ था। आज
फिर जो मैं आया हूँ, तो आपके यहाँ, आपके इतिहास में, एक नयाँ अध्याय शुरु हो रहा हैं। एक बडा चुनाव हुआ और उस चुनाव के बाद
एक शासन बना। मुझे जब भी यहां आने का मौका मिलता है, तो मुझे इस सुन्दर देशको फिर से देखने, और यहां के लोगों से मिलने पर
खुशी होती है। लेकिन इस समय विशेष प्रसन्नता है, क्योंकि आप एक नई यात्रा पर चल रहे है, एक नया सफर आपके सामने है। 'आप' से
मेरा मतलब नेपाल देशकी सारी जनता मे है।

कोई भी यात्रा आसान नहीं होती। सभी यात्राएं कठिन हुआ करती हैं। सारी जनता की यात्रा में काफी कठिनाइयां है लेकिन इन कठि-
नाईयों से ही जनता सीखती है, देश सम्भलता है। मुझे आज यहां आकर खुशी हुई है। मैं हिन्दुस्तान से, भारत से भारत सरकार और
भारत जनता की ओर से, आप सबके लिए शुभकामनाएं लाया हूँ। यह आशा है कि हमारा जो सहयोग है, सम्बन्ध है, जिसकी निशानियां
बहुत है—एक निशानी तो हिमालय पहाड है, जो हम दोनों देशोंका बडा मित्र, पुराना मित्र और देखभाल करनेवाला है. और उसे कोई मिटा
नहीं सकता—वह बना रहेगा।

हमारे इतिहास में, हमारी संस्कृति में, हर जगह हिमालय पहाड आता है और यह निशानी है, एक अटलपन की, एक मजेबूती की, एक धैर्य
की, उन सब बातों की, जो हर देश के लिए बहुत अच्छी हैं। तो, यह तो हमारे देश भारत और आपके देश नेपाल, दोनों के लिए एक चिह्न हैं।

आपके स्वागत के लिए बहुत–बहुत धन्यवाद! मैं आपसे कोई जाबते की बात नहीं कहता, लेकिन अपने दिल की खुशीका इजहार करता हूँ कि
फिर इस सुन्दर जगतको मैंने देखा और आप लोगों से मिलनेका मौका मिला। कुछ रोज हुए, जब कोशी की योजना में महाराजाधिराज से
मिलने का अवसर मुझे मिला था, तो उन्होंने मुझे निमंत्रण दिया था। मैंने सहर्ष उसको स्वीकार कर लिया था और मैंने उसी वादेको आज
पुरा किया। हालांकि जब आने का समय आया, तो आपके यहां से अजीवअजीब खबरें आई कि यहां वर्षा हो रही है और आज शायद नहीं
आ सकेंगे। लेकिन मैं निराश नहीं हुआ। मुझे विश्वास था कि यहां आने से मुझे कोई रोकेगा नहीं और इसलिए पहुँच गया। फिर से आपको
बहुत–बहुत धन्यबाद !

Source: नेपाल में प्रधान मन्त्री नेहरूके भाषण – प्रकाशन विभाग, बिदेश मन्त्रालय, भारत सरकार, १९६०.

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UN Secretary General's message to students

Dear Student,

The peoples and nations of the world emerged from the holocaust of the Second world war determined to "save succeeding generations from the scourge of war". They founded the United Nations to build an international community of peace and justice dedicated to the welfare of humanity.

From its inception, the United Nations has been deeply concerned with disarmament. Important agreements reached within the framework of the United Uations which limit and control various ki[illegible] armaments are evidence of the global awareness that all nations have a stake in curbing the arms race. Nonetheless, these accomplishments are dwarfed by themagnitude of what remains to be done if we are to cope with the serious threat posed by today's massive build-up of nuclear and conventional weapons. The threat of self-destruction is a peril which your generation faces. It casts an ominous shadow over the promise which is rightfully yours of an era of enhanced well-being and security made possible by new and exciting discoveries in science and technology.

The Charter of the United Nations set as a goal "the least diversion for armaments of the world's human and economic resources." World military expenditures, however, are now approaching US $400,000,000,000 a year. Just think what it would mean if only a substantial part of this sum could be devoted to the provision of shelter where it is needed. of clean water where it is lacking, of nutritious food and adequate health care where there is now hunger and disease.

An unprecedented special session of the General Assembly was held at United Nations Headquarters in may and June of this year to consider exclusively the question of disarmament. The special session sought to identify goals and priorities and to agree on a realistic programme which would offer hope of bringing the world toward the ultimate objective of general and complete disarmament under effective international control. I believe that in the process it has given a new impetus to our efforts to create a world in which mutual confidence and co-operation will replace distrust and conflict. But success here cannot be ensured by the United Nations or governments alone. Each of you has a vital role to play. Each of you has a key responsibility to meet. Only when individuals around the world are joined in the same commitment to peace and co-operation will that kind of international confidence develop which will permit that resources now devoted to weapons of war be devoted to the advancement of human welfare and human dignity. Only then shall we succeed in building an equitable world and lasting peace.

Kurt Waldheim
Secretary-General of the United Nations

☆ ☆ ★ ★

promote our academic ambitions

Educational institutions, Universities and Research groups all over the world are humbly requested to consider promote Nepal – Antiquary's ambitious research projects and their publications. An encyclopaedic work o Nepalese society is ready for publication which contains all the information on Nepalese society of ancient present periods. acade Anymic organisation will be pleased to promote such programmes.

Write to Dr. Jagadish Chandra Regmi; the Editor Nepal-Antiquary
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